The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,321.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
including postage	,, 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—DICKENSON—May 10th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. A Polchampton, Mr. J. Hill, Pilot, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Dickenson, of Poona.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

VON DER HELLEN—May 4th, at Sylhet, the wife of Mr. Charles Von der Hellen, of a son and heir.

HOBHOUSE—May 10th, at 31, Chowringhee Road, the wife of C. P. Hobhouse, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FERGUSSON—May 9th, at Fort William, George Gordon Fergusson, Esq., 20th Regiment, aged 23 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SHAND—May 9th, at Vellore, the wife of Major John Shand, 6th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

JOHN—May 10th, at Agra, the wife of N. A. John, Esq., merchant, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Koweit	20th	3rd
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, Linga	12th	26th	,, Linga	25th	9th
,, Bahrein	14th	28th	,, B. Abbas	26th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on 2nd June.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 760 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
,, Carwar	3	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Narrakal	5	19	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Colombo		21	,, Madras	10	24
,, Galle			,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Galle	14	
,, Madras	15	30	,, Colombo		21
,, Coconada	17	2	,, Tuticorin		29
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Narrakal	16	1
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	3	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McKORKINDALE, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Taticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry ,,	Sunday.	Beypore .. ,,	Sunday.
Vingorla ... ,,	Sunday.	Calicut .. ,,	Sunday.
Goa .... ,,	Monday.	Tellicherry ,,	Monday.
Carwar .... ,,	Monday.	Cannanore ,,	Monday.
Compta .... ,,	Monday.	Mangalore. ,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... ,,	Tuesday.	Compta .. ,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore ... ,,	Wednesday.	Carwar .. ,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ,,	Wednesday.	Goa ...... ,,	Wednesday.
Calicut .. ,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. ,,	Thursday.
Beypore .. ,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry, ,,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class ..	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class ..	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class ..	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowki" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.................. £ 64 10 0 }
Second Class.................. 37 5 0 } Including Railway
Third Class.................. 23 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th proximo.)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, VICTOR HOWES, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 28th April 1866.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

FROM BHOWNUGGUR.		FROM SURAT.	
April 12th,	Thursday.	April 9th,	Monday.
,, 18th,	Wednesday.	,, 15th,	Sunday.
,, 24th,	Tuesday.	,, 21st,	Saturday.
,, 30th,	Monday.	,, 27th,	Friday.
May 6th,	Sunday.	May 3rd,	Thursday.
,, 12th,	Saturday.	,, 9th,	Wednesday.
,, 18th,	Friday.	,, 15th,	Tuesday.
,, 24th,	Thursday.	,, 21st,	Monday.
,, 30th,	Wednesday.	,, 27th,	Sunday.
		June 2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 23 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.................. £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.................. £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, Captain MORISON, will be despatched 19th May,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

J. C. ROSS, HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

THE AUCTION SALE advertised to take place at No. 24, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 24th instant, IS POSTPONED till further notice.
16th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.—I have this day commenced Business as a TAILOR and GENERAL OUTFITTER, under the style and firm of J. C. STEWART & Co., in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELETT & Co., Meadow Street. J. C STEWART.
17th May 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 500 wrought iron GAS BRACKETS with LAMPS complete, now required for lighting the Town of Bombay.

Sample Brackets and Lamps may be seen at this Office, where other information relating thereto may be obtained.

The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right of sub-dividing the 500 Lamps now required into such Contracts as he may see fit, or of separating the Contracts for the wrought iron Brackets from the Contracts for the Lamps.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY next, the 21st instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 17th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office on the 31st instant at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors.

BHUGVUNTRAO RAMCHUNDRAJI,
Chairman, pro. tem.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोर्ट क्यानींग लांड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकले मेशन, आंड डाक कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.
For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.
Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*
Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

ADJUSTMENT OF AFFAIRS.—Arbitration and Negociation in all its Branches undertaken at a moderate charge by
SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

APPLES.—Fresh American APPLES, ex Ship *J. P. Whitney*, from Boston, will be sold at the Government Ice House on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 15th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend. J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

WARNING TO JOHN C. STEWART
AND
NOTICE TO THOSE IN THE TRADE
AND WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby beg to give Notice, that JOHN C. STEWART, a CUTTER in my employ, having through repeated drunkenness grossly misconducted himself in my house and since absconded from his duties, I warn all persons from giving him credit on my account, or entertaining him in any capacity, pending legal steps being taken for the recovery of £500, in default of the fulfilment of the agreement existing between the undersigned and the said JOHN C. STEWART.
J. BURN, Tailor, &c.
Bombay, 30, Meadow Street, 12th May 1866.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship-owning Association (Limited,) to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

VALUABLE and SELECT DOGS just arrived per *Louisa* from London—Two liver-coloured Spaniels (Dog and Bitch), six months old; five Scotch Terriers; one black and tan English Dog Terrier.

Also, a six-oared GALLEY, built by the best builder in Portsmouth for a member of the Royal Yacht Club. For further information apply on board the *Louisa*.

ICE.—The Government Ice House, Apollo Street, will be opened for the sale of AMERICAN ICE from THIS DAY, 14th May. Price One Anna per lb.

Regular Customers are requested to direct their Servants to apply for Books, in which will be entered the quantity furnished daily; Bills to be rendered monthly.

For the convenience of the Sick arrangements have been made for the sale of ICE during all hours of the night.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,
Jehanghier Bomanjee.
For the Financial Association of India & China,
John Smith, Officiating Manager.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Varjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gungadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonan.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balchrishna.
Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

DEAR SIRS,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,
E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, }
G. R. Wilson, } Liquidators.
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lovel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.
Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.
S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th January 1866.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements and personal notices, all SHARES in the above Company on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share remain unpaid are hereby ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 and the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.
7th May 1866.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, carrying on business as Merchants in Bombay under the Firm of A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., in London under the Firm of JOHN T. BELL & Co., and in Manchester under the Firm of G. VENTZ & Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 30th June 1865.
JOHN TEBBUT BELL,
by his Attorney, Charles Gustavus Henry Ventz.
CHARLES GUSTAVUS HENRY VENTZ.
A. C. GUMPERT.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the 2nd and 3rd Calls now overdue on the undermentioned Shares be paid with Interest thereon, on or before the 31st instant, the same will be absolutely forfeited, viz.:—

		No. of Shares.
Edmund Burke,	(Deceased)	3
Bomanjee Shapoorjee		1
Barnes, John, Capt.	(Deceased)	12
Cowasjee Nowrojee		1
Eduljee		1
Meerza Carzam		1
Ramchunder Bapoojee		1
Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy		2
Sorabjee Nowrojee		1
Verral, A.	(Deceased)	3
Wittoba Pandoorung		1
		27

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बाबे बरमा तरेडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

ધી બોમ્બે બરમાહ તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 21st day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th April, instant, viz.—

"That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled; and that the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation (here follow the new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company.)"

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 19th April 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.
HENRY COPE & Co.
Umritsur, 9th January 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl. Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of CHUDDERS of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodiana and other places to Bombay.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
General Agents.
Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right to collect the Grazing and other Fees on the Esplanade will be put up to Public Auction at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P. M. For further particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 14th May 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.
15th February 1866

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—
PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.
Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, ex *Anazi*, a large and handsome assortment of TOYS.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be made on the 15th instant, at No. 4 Church Lane, when each Shareholder will be entitled to receive Rs. 35 per Share (which with the sum already refunded by the Liquidators makes Rs. 50 per Share, the full amount paid for Calls) and in addition the sum of Rs. 1-14 for each Share.
D. MACPHERSON, }
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, } Liquidators.
REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, }
Bombay, 8th May 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment on that date, all Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture. By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ½ to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.
No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation. W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold Land, in extent 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, with the Mills, Buildings, Machinery and other appliances used in the manufacture of Paper erected thereon, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials for Paper-making. The Machinery has been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 2,000 a month a nett profit of Rupees 1,500 per month might be realized. The investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1862, at a yearly rental of Rupees 225, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.
Bombay, 6th March 1866.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's ,, ,,
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 ,, Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 ,, Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
,, ,, with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES, &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaught's Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Persian Saddle HORSE, aged 5 years, height 14: a good trotter. The property of a Gentleman leaving the country. For particulars apply to "J. I.," care of R. Partridge, Fort.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, bardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to ROBINSON & Co.,
16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples }
100 Half Bundles Apples. } Rs. 2 per. doz.
30,000 Feet Deals.

BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators.
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, a good PLATELAYER. Apply to Messrs. CAMERON & RYAN, 9 Church Street, Bombay.

OVERSEER.—An European, desirous of settling in India, wants a Situation as above. He has been for the last two years in the employ of the Cotton Plantation Company of Natal: has considerable experience in bush-clearing, also Coffee and Cotton cultivation: understands Tamil and Hindustanee. Satisfactory Testimonials. Apply by letter to "A. Z. C.," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden. He should be a neat and quick Writer and have a fair knowledge of Arithmetic. Salary Rs. 50 with a free passage to Aden. Apply by letter to the undersigned enclosing Testimonials.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estéphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. B. FOSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well known Firm, has just arrived per *Anazi*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs 3½ per dozen.
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken.
Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz.
Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at ,, 30 do.
Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen.
Samples at G. B. GLADDING,
Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	,,
,, ,, 2 ,, pts.	14	,,
Old Tom	Rs. 20	,,

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	,, 15	,,
Do. Do.	,, 13	,,
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	,, 38	,,
PORT (Carbonell's)	,, 32	,,
SHERRY do.	,, 32	,,
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	,, 30	,,
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	,, 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	,, 30	,,

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d. to 1s. 1⅞d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 15/16d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100½
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	212 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	44 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
300,000	200	2..	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 p ct dis.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue...	50 p ct dis.
3,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 p ct pm.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	100 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	6 p ct dis
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank...	40 per sh-re.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	42 p ct dis.
3,000,000	200	200	Rs 4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company ...	10 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank...	75 dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	4 discount.
750,000	25	25	1.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	65 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	55 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
500,000	250	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	3..	......	London&Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	92 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank ...	8 dis.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 17th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	,, 260 to 265
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. ..	,, 265 to 270
Surat and Broach (New)..	,, 245 to 250
Porebunder (New)..	,, 200 to 210
Veeraval (New)	,, 200 to 210
Khandeish (New)	,, 240 to 245
Dharwar (now ready)	,, 290 to 300
Hinghunghaut (New)	,, 290 to 300
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	,, 255 to 260

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

Rice, Captain H. C. P., Staff Corps, on furlough, from Peshawur.

Ducat, Captain C. M., Staff Corps, on duty, from Belgaum.

Hawes, Major J., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Joseph, Lieutenant F. W., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ballecherry.

Phillips, Major F., Staff Corps, on leave, to Hydrabad, Sind.

Hawes, Major J., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Rice, Captain H. C. P., Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1866.

Lieutenant H. H. C. G. Warrington, of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Captain C. W. Wahab, Staff Corps, Bombay, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade Public Works Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor J. Payne, of the Barrack Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant M. W. Stevens, 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months:—

Captain W. Carnell, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. M. Repton, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

Major H. G. Robison, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, Brigade Major, Belgaum, is permitted to proceed to Australia with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis Stanhope Bruce, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wellesley George Adey, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Kemball, Staff Corps, has been appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Lieutenant B. H. Pottinger, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kurrachee.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon R. C. McConnell, for eighteen months.

Assistant Surgeon J. Lalor, for twenty months.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th May.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

2nd Captain C. E. Newport, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 28th March to 28th July, in extension, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant William Tracke, 35th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Captain A. W. Lucas, 109th Foot, from date of departure to 31st May, to proceed to Kurrachee on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1866.

Mr. J. B. Peile is appointed to act as Registrar General of Assurances.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. W. Hunter to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor.

Mr. G. N. Macpherson to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry.

Major W. Southey to act as Judge and Session Judge of Hydrabad.

Lieutenant S. Babington is appointed to act as First Assistant Superintendent of Police in Khandeish.

Lieutenant B. H. Pottinger is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kurrachee.

Mr. A. R. Scoble to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. J. S. White.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Magistrate, and Mr. T. Mason, First Assistant Magistrate of Kulladghee, are vested with the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859 in the Kulladghee District.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Senior Magistrate of Police, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for eighteen months to proceed to Europe under Section 11 of the new Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. E. Candy, Assistant to the Magistrate of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions, in the Dharwar District.

Ensign A. Mayhew, Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate, doing duty under the Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur, in Sind, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in those districts.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Officiating Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honorable M. R. Westropp, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, of Mr. William Adams to be his Clerk.

Dewan Paroomul, First Class Subordinate Magistrate, Hydrabad Districts, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Azum Vittul Moreshwur, Head Carkoon to the Mamlutdar of Seroor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmednuggur District.

Lieutenant T. Ward, Supernumerary Assistant Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has been promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. E. P. Down to be Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. W. H. Havelock to be Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. J. B. Richey to act as Talookdaree Settlement Officer, vice Mr. J. B. Peile.

Surgeon W. A. Shepherd to act as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Dr. Niven.

Surgeon W. G. Hunter to be Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, vice Dr. Haines.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Lyon to act as Chemical Analyser to Government, in addition to his present appointments.

Surgeon Major F. Broughton to be Surgeon to the Jail and House of Correction, vice Assistant Surgeon Joynt.

Surgeon T. B. Beatty to act as Civil Surgeon at Poona, vice R. Millar, placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Asher to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Commission, vice Beatty.

Surgeon R. W. James, M.D., to act as Civil Surgeon at Tanna.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Kemball to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Surgeon W. G. Hunter is appointed Principal of the Grant Medical College.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Lyon is appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry in the Grant Medical College in addition to his preset appointments.

Surgeon A. V. Ward is appointed Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.			
17	Penang (s)	McCullum	Bussorah, May 5.
	Karranjah (s)	Crocker	Goa, &c., May 15.

DEPARTURES.

MAY			
17	John Bright (s)	Betham	Hongkong.
	Martaban (s)	Tickell	Persian Gulf.
	John Stewart	Lemon	Liverpool.
	Star of the North	Wyatt	Liverpool.
	Archos	Hopkins	Liverpool.
	Stag	Martin	Batavia.
	Countess of Elgin	Ricker	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Penang*.—Mr. and Mrs. Steale; Captain and Mrs. Rice; Major Hawes; Captain Campbell; Captain Clarke; Mr. Jarvis; Mr. Fisher; Mr. Potter; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Rodrigues; Mr. and Mrs. Allarakia and 2 native ladies; and Mr. Esau Kalifa Josef.

The ship *Beth Shan*, Armstrong, bound to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship *Canatta*, for Colombo, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 10th, ships *Andromeda*, *Persian Empire*, and *Iron Duke*.

DEPARTURES.—May 10th, steamer *Simla*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 11th, ships *Mutlah*, from Gopaulpore, *Jessamine*, from Colombo, and screw steamer *Punjaub*, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.—May 11th, ships *Southern Bell*, for Bimlipatam, and *Refuge*, for Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BEHAR," (1,603 Tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain BLAKE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th May 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 21st instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Wednesday the 23rd, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Thursday morning.

TO LET, three BUNGALOWS at Foras Road and four at Grant Road. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, four BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, facing the sea. Rent Rs 40, 130, 150, and 200 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—This Office will be CLOSED for business on the Queen's Birth-day, THURSDAY, 24th May.
J. F. MOIR, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 17th May 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, BEER, and BRANDIES:—

Brandy in Cases	Rs. 24	per dozen.
Port (Old)	20	,,
Sherry (Pale Dinner)	20	,,
Beer (Bass's)	6-8	,,

SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at 27, Meadow Street, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
18th May 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—GODOWNS TO TET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

PASSENGERS per Steam Ship "BHIMA" are requested to be on BOARD at 4 P. M. on SATURDAY next. One of the B. L. & S. Co.'s Steam Yachts will be in readiness at the Apollo Bunder at 3 P. M. to convey Passengers on Board.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers B. and B. S. S. Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, 17th May 1866.

J. C. STEWART *vs.* J. BURN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The notice that appeared in your paper this morning, relating to myself, is so absurd and so inconsistent with truth, that I only feel myself called upon to deny the charges in toto, accompanying this denial with a warning to J. BURN, Tailor, that should he mention my name in such a manner again, I shall not, as in this instance, be so merciful. J. C. STEWART.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and appointing Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year. After which an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held, to authorise the Secretaries and Treasurers to give a Mortgage upon the Property of the Company on the Victoria Bunder.
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
17th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of THOMAS DIVER, of Bombay, European inhabitant, who lately traded and carried on mercantile operations.

WHEREAS the said THOMAS DIVER, trading as aforesaid at Bombay, having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is therefore hereby given in pursuance of the Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said THOMAS DIVER will be held at the Office of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) in Rampart Row on FRIDAY next, the 25th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said THOMAS DIVER ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the style of Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Company.

WHEREAS the said CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE is unable to pay his Debts, and is desirous that his Estate should be wound up in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE will be held at the Office of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), Elphinstone Building, Fort, on SATURDAY the Twenty Sixth day of May, instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining if the Estate of the said CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; if Resolutions to this effect be adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
KEIR, RAMSDEN & PRESCOT,
Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND GIRDHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

WHEREAS the said GOVIND GIRDHUR is and has declared himself unable to pay his Debts and is desirous that his Estate should be wound up under the management of Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India; and whereas at a Meeting of the Creditors of the said GOVIND GIRDHUR, held in pursuance of the said Act on the 12th day of May 1866, the following Resolutions were adopted by a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such Meeting, that is to say:—

1. That the Estate of GOVIND GIRDHUR be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application be made to the Court for the purpose under Act XXVIII. of 1865.
2. That Ruttonsey Runsey, Cooverji Leeladhur, Heerjee Khimjee, and Gungadass Kessondass be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate under the said Act, and that the remuneration to the Trustees be fixed at 2½ per cent. on the amount distributed.

And whereas WILLIAM HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq., the Chairman elected at such Meeting, has in pursuance of the said Act reported the said Resolutions to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in manner provided by the said Act, but has declined to apply to the said Court for an order to wind up the Estate of the said GOVIND GIRDHUR on the terms of the said Resolutions, Notice is therefore hereby given in pursuance of Clause Four of the said Act, that another MEETING of CREDITORS of the said GOVIND GIRDHUR will be held at the Office of GOCULDASS TEZPALL, (No. 5, Elphinstone Circle) on FRIDAY next the 25th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing that the said Resolutions be adopted as aforesaid be confirmed, and that the Chairman or some other Creditor of the said GOVIND GIRDHUR be nominated at the Meeting to apply to the Court to wind up the Estate on the terms of such Resolutions.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Monday ... ...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.

Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	18	Twilight ends at 7-7 P.M.	5 26	6 27	1 21	1 42	16th May 1866. Time 9h. 7m. 49s. 5.
Sat.	19	Jupiter rises at 1"-2 P.M.	5 25	6 27	2 6	2 29	
Sun.	20	Penticost—Whit Sunday.	5 25	6 27	2 54	3 20	
Mon.	21	Length of day 13h. 3m	5 25	6 28	3 47	4 17	
Tues.	22	Mercury in greatest Hel Lat. S. at 9-29 A.M.	5 24	6 28	4 50	5 23	
Wed.	23	Saturn on the Meridian at 10-19 P.M.	5 24	6 28	5 57	6 33	
Thurs.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	7 5	7 35	

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 4	KURRACHEE	May 12
AGRA	May 12	LAHORE	May 9
ALLAHABAD	May 1	LONDON	April 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 26	MADRAS	May 12
BANGALORE	May 12	MALTA	April 15
CALCUTTA	May 12	MEERUT	May 11
CAPE	Mar 15	OOTACAMUND	May 10
CEYLON	April 30	OUDH	May 9
COCHIN	April 28	PENANG	April 24
DELHI	May 12	PUNJAUB	May 9
FRANCE	April 19	SUEZ	April 28
HONGKONG	April 14	SINGAPORE	April 22

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

"THERE are swift hours in life," writes the poet, "strong rushing hours, that do the work of tempests in their might"; and it is one of these that seems at present to have broken with the suddenness of a hurricane on the monetary world of Western Europe and Western India. When such a paper as the *Economist*, which has been for some months and was even as late as 14th April last, predicting a fall in the value of money, is thrown out in its reckoning, the crisis which, in the face of expectations that the bank rate would decline to five per cent., has sent it up to nine per cent. and induced Government to suspend the Bank Charter Act, must have come very unexpectedly upon even the most intelligent and thoughtful of London financiers. At the date mentioned too, the Joint Stock Discount Company had suspended payment, and the disclosure of its mismanagement had spread dismay among the shareholders of nearly all similar institutions. Losses, moreover, arising from the construction of many small local railways throughout the kingdom were at the same time falling upon the monetary world in London, but these, though coupled with unusual demands for capital, did not shake the expectation that money would rather decline than rise. Even cotton had fallen to 13d.; the Liverpool market was becoming glutted; and the cotton which was continuing to pour in, and threatening a farther fall, was paralysing the operations of the Manchester spinners. A combination of causes was then on the eve of setting in, however, which were in themselves sufficient to engender the panic which ensued, even if there had not been the predisposing causes we have mentioned to partially prepare the way. First came the issue of the Commercial Bank Report, intimating a total loss of £400,000, which was followed in a few days by the announcement that Barned's Banking Company had suspended payment: cotton continued to pour into Liverpool and prices continued rapidly to decline; the London Financial Corporation intimated the loss of a large portion of its capital and that most of its assets were unavailable, thereby renewing the alarm—creating a panic we should rather say—among Finance and Credit Foncier shareholders; the great discount house of Overend, Gurney and Co. next collapsed, entailing disastrous losses over a wide area, and particularly throughout the midland counties of England; the Imperial Financial Association stopped payment, and Paris, where heavy losses also had been incurred, where a panic was also raging, began to draw liberally on London for the supplies of Continental capital which had previously been tempted to London by the high rates of interest there prevailing. In addition to all these convulsing causes, the cloud which had arisen on the horizon of Europe, big at first as a man's hand only, had gathered till it overshadowed the sky, and the question came rather to be—Could war be possibly averted? than, Is war probable? This problem still, we believe, depends on the august will of Count Bismarck, though bazaar rumours were rife yesterday morning that war had positively been declared, and that cotton had fallen to 7d. per lb. The latest telegram, published some days ago, was to the 11th instant, at which date war had not been declared, and on enquiry at the telegraph office yesterday at noon, some hours after the rumours were in circulation, we learn that no telegram of a later date had at that hour been received. It is impossible to divine the effects of a declaration of war upon the money market of Europe coming immediately after the monetary disorganisation and panic to which both London and Paris have been subjected. Even supposing the price of cotton, for it is that in which, in a merely commercial sense, we are primarily interested, should not fall below present quotations, the new element of uneasiness will arise as to the course which England, France, and Russia will play in the coming struggle. As M. Peyrat, in a recent article in *L'Avenir*, pithily and tersely puts it, the present question is merely one aspect of the great European problem. The Eastern question presents itself on the Danube, the German question upon the Elbe, the Italian question upon the Mincio. These are, he says, so many swords which are suspended over the head of Europe, and all hang by a thread. If war is speedily and finally averted, we may indulge the hope that in the manufacturing and commercial reaction which will ensue, some of the losses which Bombay will be soon called upon to meet may in the long run be partially retrieved. If hostilities commence, shippers of cotton must reconcile themselves to a long prostration in the market value of the staple, and to a continuation of their present heavy loss.

(Since the above was written, a telegram has been received which gives yesterday's bazaar rumour complete contradiction, an interruption having occurred on the Indo-European line.)

ARE the days of chivalry over? Are our boasted practical abilities, and steps towards true civilization leading us in a circle, so that we seem to be once more approaching that stage where general repression and ill-treatment are considered as the natural lot of the softer sex? Is it either necessary or expedient to pour out our petty rage and malicious evil speaking on the devoted heads of those who are debarred by constitution and circumstances from defending themselves? It seems to us that of late it has become the fashion to ascribe to the ornaments of society all kinds of imaginable improprieties and unfeminine proclivities. Not only in India, but in England, is there a growing habit of finding fault with those whose first desire is usually to please their detractors, and to do good to them that despitefully use them.

The *Madras Times* has sinned grievously in this matter. There is this melancholy satisfaction in reading the worst possible article, that the reader knows that he has got through the heaviest of his trials, and that things may be expected to mend. As the darkest hour is said to be that before the dawn, we looked hopefully on a treatise in the aforesaid journal regarding what the writer is pleased to term "fancy men" as the harbinger of better times. In fact the mixture of absurdity and spite to which we refer is so exceedingly discordant from the usual refined tone of our contemporary, that we are led to imagine that the Editor must have exhibited it as the temperance lecturer did his drunken man, as a shocking example. We might adduce numbers of these attacks upon woman from English papers also. The *Saturday Review* is particularly piquant on this subject. A horrible article, headed "Wives and their followers," will be in the recollection of many of our readers, and the Madras article to which we refer appears to be the "benighted" edition of it. *All the Year Round* furnishes us with a diatribe against the conduct of young ladies at bazaars and fancy fairs, when riding in the park or when yachting at Cowes. The public at home has a tolerably strong digestion, and will swallow very unwholesome food, if highly spiced with wit and seasoned with Attic Salt, but the unfortunate Anglo-Indian occasionally has to put up with a meal whose nastiness is only equalled by its poisonous effects.

The Madras writer starts with a *fallacia heterozeteos* of the most transparent kind. "To what," he says, "may we attribute the increasing number of 'fancy men' in India?" We think it impossible that the author of this sentence can know the meaning of the term which he so freely applies afterwards to gentlemen in society. For the sake of charity, which thinketh no evil, we are anxious to suppose that ignorance may justly be pleaded in excuse for the employment of such a phrase. If it be so, let the writer study Mr. Mayhew's *London Labour and the London Poor*, especially the extra volume, and rise from the perusal thereof a sadder and a wiser man; wiser from increased information, sadder from salutary remorse.

The object of the article under notice appears to be to bespatter Indian society in general, and the pleasant sociable portion of it in particular; the false note of morality which thrills in the warning voice of the censor is hopelessly out of tune with the general harmony of Anglo-Indian life.

We are told that, though the London papers speak of morality being sapped by evil French example, yet the writer would fain believe that this is a morbid view, and that our mothers, sisters and daughters in England are not so black as they are painted. Whilst thus hoping all things, his ardent charity is somewhat damped by the reflection that, if those fair *demoiselles* who set foot on India's coral strand are a fair specimen of their stay-at-home sisterhood, the London papers cannot be accused of overstating the case. Of those who appear in India, we learn that a few certainly are modest and respectable,—but the rest are mere hoydens, terribly addicted to slang, and with no guiding principle. They, however, do not appear to repel the stern lords of creation, who marry them with great rapidity, only to find out after a brief period of delusive happiness that "they are bound hand and foot, Mazeppa-like, to untamed steeds," and that their wives are not half so nice as they expected. This is, doubtless, not an unfair sketch of a few married experiences, neither is it a particularly novel one; but we object entirely to these ill-assorted unions being multiplied into becoming the rule, rather than the exception; we object to the whole burden of blame being laid upon the wife's shoulders, and to the husband being looked on as a passively suffering victim; (Oh! that the lion were the painter!); above all do we object to the infamous theory that the inevitable result of marriage is the institution of the *cavaliere servente*: a designation which is the correct one for the peculiar character, to denote which our censor has selected the two singularly infelicitous expressions, "fancy man," and "cher ami." Without believing that our society is that "faultless monster which the world ne'er saw," we may yet exclaim indignantly against a creed which sets down every man who is not callous to the charms of female companionship, who loves to make things present agreeable to himself and those around him, as a lion, roaring indeed as gently as any sucking dove, but none the less seeking whom he may devour. Our purpose, however, is not to defend the men, who are likely to be sufficiently pachydermatous with reference to these attacks, but to express our entire dissent from the opinions of those who decry Anglo-Indian society, and represent the majority of our wives and sisters as coarse, mannered, vain and unprincipled.

MUNICIPAL FILTH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On the 13th of October 1865 the Municipal Commissioner concluded his first Budget Estimate, and prefaced it with some explanatory remarks. The most prominent statement in these remarks was the following:—

"We have the accumulated filth of half a century to remove."

This statement might be regarded as a figure of speech or a poetic license, but for the fact that it was made before the assembled Justices in public meeting, and was embodied in a public document under the hand of the highest municipal officer. It is probable, therefore, that the Commissioner was himself persuaded of the accuracy of the remark, and that he believed the filth of the city had been allowed to accumulate for a period of fifty years. From the Commissioner's point of view there is no reason for supposing that the statement originated in a strong and unmanageable poetic temperament, for the subject scarcely admits of being dealt with by the imagination, even were it founded on fact. We may imagine many things, and we may sing of many things, but a perverted nose can alone imagine a stink, and a perverse orasis sing of a dung-heap.

That the city contained and always contains much filth, and acknowledged and always acknowledges many stenches, is not to be doubted. It is the privilege of oriental cities to luxuriate in these; and when may we hope to overcome filthy habits and neutralize the divers stinks that arise from these habits? Not within the limits of the present century, not within the years of the present generation! May the present Commissioner live for fifty years, and may his period of service be prolonged for half a century! and while wishing him this good luck with all my heart, I will venture to assert that the new Commissioner of 1916 will not take up the staff of office without pronouncing an anathema upon the filth and stinks that will be left as a heir-loom to his department. He too, in the 20th century, may think that these have been allowed to accumulate since the date of the first Pindaree war. The retiring Commissioner may thus be shorn of his just meed of praise, and his memory may be reviled when it should be revered.

It has been considered a good rule by some commanders, when penning their despatches after victory, prominently to describe the prowess of the enemy, and leave in the shade the heroism of the victors. The reader is not offended by personal puffery and self-laudation, but is gracefully permitted to draw his own conclusions. And there is nothing lost by giving this peculiar and diffident form to the narrative. May not our Commissioner have studied in this school? He looks upon the accumulated filth of half a century, and from the words in the Budget may we not suppose that, having viewed his enemy in all its gigantic and hideous proportions, strong doubts of victory took possession of his soul? But, determined in the performance of duty to draw deeply upon his nervous energy, he resolves to rush in with vigour and make a "clean sweep" of the foe; therefore he exclaims before the Justices, "we have the accumulated filth of half a century to remove."

The accumulated filth of half a century in a city with a million of inhabitants is indeed a serious matter,—a monstrous matter. Shall it be measured by the square inch or by the square mile? weighed by the pound or by hundreds of thousands of tons? In the days of Forjett's supervision of the scavenging department of the Municipality there were removed annually, on a very moderate computation, at least 20,000 tons of filth. I am prepared to show the actual quantity and weights according to the present Municipal standard if need be, but prefer dealing with the low figures 20,000 in elucidation of my subject. I say therefore that there is good evidence to prove that this city produced 20,000 tons of filth and rubbish annually in years bygone. If the filth of the city has been allowed to accumulate for fifty years, as set forth by the Commissioner, there must have been in the lanes, streets, gullies, compounds, and houses of Bombay a million of tons of filth on the date of the introduction of the new Municipal Act. This quantity, on the calculations of the Commissioner, might be doubled, but cannot be lessened. Now if a ton of municipal filth may be represented by four cubic feet of measurement, and there were a million of such heaps in the city, it is not difficult to understand how *Punch in India* fell upon the happy idea expressed in his half sheet wood-engraving entitled "The Battle of the Pyramids." Pyramids indeed! Where could it all have been stowed away? But for the clause in the agreement between the Back Bay Reclamation Company and Government which forbids the use of filling in the Bay with matter dangerous to health, an arrangement might have been made with the Commissioner by which the Municipal sweepings would have replenished the exchequer and prevented obnoxious taxation, and have maintained the value of the Back Bay shares at a premium of Rupees 50,000. The accumulated filth of half a century would reclaim 150 acres in Back Bay.

Time was, twenty-five or thirty years ago, when but little scavenging was performed in Bombay. Subsequently the sweepings were removed at an annual cost of Rs. 13,000. After Forjett's day the scavenging cost Rs. 40,000 per annum, and although the expenditure under this head had been increased, it was apparent to every observer that the work was imperfectly performed: it was not performed as effectually as it had been performed under Forjett. The contractor received no inconsiderable censure from the new Commissioner, a censure which was most unjust, because all the odium was thrown upon an individual who had taken a contract, while not a word was said about the men who were paid for the responsibility of the superintendence of the scavenging contract, and on whom the onus of blame, if blame there was, should have rested. But let it be granted that the former contract was imperfectly performed, and that the Commissioners were lax in their duty,—for this is implied in the censure of the new Commissioner; let it be granted also that there were accumulations of filth,—although the bulk of it must have been removed,—and let me go back to the days of Forjett's superintendence, to the days when the small sum expended produced prodigious results, and what do we find?

I am glad to be able to say in the absence of a man whom my pen has never lauded, but on whose behalf it is only just to state that true scavenging was well performed by him, and that the cleansing of the town was carried on with an energy and a heartiness which is worthy of all praise. It should not be forgotten that Forjett's financial means were limited and pinched, whereas now they are unlimited. Let any man contrast the expenditure under this head then and now. Shall I acquaint your readers, Sir, that for every rupee spent by Forjett on scavenging, the present Commissioner spends twenty? Let it be remembered, too, that Forjett could not increase the funds at his disposal: and let the rate-payer say how it is now? Forjett did not cleanse every sewer and gully, for he simply could not do so with the means at his disposal; but this one thing he did,—he never permitted a complaint to pass unnoticed for a day. It has often fallen to me to point out nuisances to tenants, and recommend an application to Forjett. In twenty-four hours the nuisance was removed,—invariably removed. With greater nuisances prevailing now (vide *Times of India* May, 16th) how many applications remain unattended to for weeks? I pity the men whose duty it is to receive these applications and remove nuisances, and I do not say that failure in every case is censurable, but I trust that present shortcomings will be the means of engendering charity towards predecessors, who in many instances were men of faithfulness and zeal. Let the character of the Municipal executive be raised, but let it be raised without mounting on the shoulders of true men, of men who would have had no share in permitting the accumulated fifth of twenty, thirty, and forty years to remain festering in the midst of a city prone to epidemic and endemic diseases.

I have known this city, and have been acquainted with its municipal conduct, longer than any man in the municipality, and when I brush up my recollections of twenty and thirty years ago I confess with pleasure that there has been steady improvement. There may be epidemics in coming years, but they will not decimate the population as in the past. We have a light death-rate now, but we have often had light death-rates. The mortality may increase, and in all probability will increase, but not to the extent of former years. And we owe all this to Municipal improvement. But the mortality is still too high. It both can and must be lowered. While thankful for municipal improvement, I make bold to say that all improvement does not belong to the present system. It dates far back, and the honour of it must be shared in by our past Commissioners and by a few philanthropic medical gentlemen who gave their time without money, and their intelligence without reward, to secure for the people the blessings of sanitation. And Government deserve a share in this honour. I make bold to say that, if any of our Commissioners have faithfully performed their duties in days bygone, the difficulties they had to encounter, the prejudices to overcome, the sanitary laws to study while the science was in its infancy, all unite to force from every generous mind the confession that to them especially is the gratitude of the people due. During the last fifty years they did not allow the filth of the city to accumulate; and it is not by demonstration, by facts, by statistics, nor by poetic license that the charge can be permitted to stand—"we have the accumulated filth of half a century to remove." The most that can with truth and honesty be urged in condemnation of past measures is that funds were wanting, and so was a Municipal Act. These we have now secured, and it would be more profitable that the best attention were bestowed upon the application of the one and the working of the other in the present day, than that all the glory of recent improvement should receive its lustre from unworthy allusion to the past. Q.

P. S.—I may be induced to consider the Bhungy question and the state of the harbour foreshore in another letter.

17th May.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 15TH MAY.

Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2s. 1d., little doing. Credits 2s. 1¼d.

Madras Bank shares Rs. 75 to Rs. 76 per cent. premium.

Government paper, 5½ per cent. 108.

Do. do. 4 per cent. 87¼.

Cotton, Shirtings, Twist, and Freights nominal.

INTERRUPTION ON THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

A TELEGRAPHIC communication received from Kurrachee last night, dated yesterday 12-20 P. M., states that the through line was interrupted beyond Bagdad.

MADRAS, 14th May.

French Mail steamer *Erymanthe*, from Galle, in sight.

FAO, 16th May.

Mail steamer *Euphrates* passed for Bussorah.

GALLE, 16th May.

Steamer *Simla*, from Calcutta, anchored.

Steamer *Cashmere* sailed for Bombay and intermediate Ports.

BOMBAY.

DR. WARD has been appointed Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College.

MAILS for Gwader, per H. M.'s steamer *Hugh Rose*, will be closed to-morrow at 5 P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

MR. J. B. PEILE, Settlement Officer in Guzerat, has been appointed to act as Registrar General of Assurances, in room of Mr. Melville.

MR. A. R. SCOBLE has been apointed to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, in room of Mr. J. S. White, proceeded to Europe.

MR. E. P. DOWN has been appointed Collector and Magistrate of Poona, in room of Mr. Morgan, retired from the service.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. S. KEMBALL, Staff Corps, has been appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

DR. W. G. HUNTER has been confirmed by Government in the appointment as Principal of the Grant Medical College.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. B. LYON has been appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry in the Grant Medical College in addition to his present appointment.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March	"Charlie and Minnie"	Hamm.
Overture	"Der Freyschutz"	Weber.
Quadrille	"Prince Eugene"	Kuhner.
Selection	"Lily of Killarney"	Benedict.
Waltz	"Olymps Yanze"	Lanner.
Galop	"Ceres"	Kuhner.

WITH reference to the notice which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 15th June 1865, relative to the foundering of the ship *Ellora* off the entrance to Bombay Harbour, notice is hereby given that the *Ellora* was blown up on the 25th April 1866. A very small portion of the wreck remains, on which there is 4½ fathoms water (at low water spring tides), and on which a green (cask) wreck buoy has been placed, bearing south-west (southerly), distant four miles from the Outer Floating Light.

THE Government has decided that the old regular establishment of Presbyterian Chaplains will suffice for all the Scotch regiments now serving in India. During the mutinies, officiating Chaplains in excess of the establishment were sent out to provide for a particular contingency. These Chaplains will be retained, but no fresh appointments will be made on the occurrence of vacancies until they have been absorbed, and they will be held liable to do duty in any of the three presidencies, as need may arise, for the employment of their services.

TIME intervals of messages received up to 8 P. M. yesterday:—From Kurrachee, max. 6 hours 53 minutes, min. 0 hours 24 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 25 hours 37 minutes, min. 14 hours 25 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 66 hours 29 minutes, min 17 hours 22 minutes. From Madras, max. 33 hours 31 minutes, min. 17 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 11th May. Oldest dates:—From United Kingdom, 8th, 9th and 10th; Continent of Europe, 11th May. No Indo-European telegram received.

THE mortuary return for the past week continues favourable, the number of deaths from all causes being 418, or 3 in excess of the previous week and 7 above the mean of the corresponding weeks in the last decade. There were only 2 cases of cholera, with a slight increase in small-pox, measles, and fever:—

EUROPEANS:
- Cholera ... 0
- Small-pox ... 1
- Measles ... 0
- Fever ... 0
- Other diseases ... 4
- Accident ... 0

INDO-EUROPEANS:
- Fever ... 0
- Accident ... 0

HINDOOS:
- Cholera ... 1
- Small-pox ... 37
- Measles ... 13
- Fever ... 181
- Other diseases ... 44
- Accident ... 4
- Unknown cause ... 0

MUSSULMANS:
- Cholera ... 0
- Small-pox ... 16
- Measles ... 2
- Fever ... 61
- Other diseases ... 22
- Accident ... 0

PARSEES:
- Cholera ... 0
- Measles ... 1
- Fever ... 7
- Other diseases ... 12

JEWS:
- Small-pox ... 0
- Fever ... 0

NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:
- Cholera ... 0
- Small-pox ... 1
- Measles ... 0
- Fever ... 2
- Other diseases ... 7
- Accident ... 1

NEGRO-AFRICANS:
- Small-pox ... 0
- Fever ... 0
- Other diseases ... 1

CHINESE:
- Fever ... 0
- Other diseases ... 0

UNKNOWN RACES:
- Fever ... 0
- Other diseases ... 0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	1	72	Sexual and Child bearing	2	2
Small-pox	55	24	Tegumentary	0	2
Measles	16	14	Cachexy	34	24
Fever	251	198	Leprosy	1	1
Nervous system	11	14	Dropsy	0	2
Vascular system	3	1	Accident	5	3
Respiratory	11	18	Unknown cause	0	0
Alimentay	29	36			

LAST week we called attention to Cowasjee Jehangeer's fountain in the Cathedral yard. Lovers of the beautiful who visit this church should not overlook the humble but pleasing specimens of brass work on the alms boxes there. They were done at the Bombay Arts School.—*Powla, May 17.*

THE strains of the finest organ in the Presidency, if not in India, may now be heard at the Cathedral. Fears have been expressed for its safety in the monsoon, and should any of our readers be amongst those who share the same, we beg to assure them that ample precautions have been taken in the matter. Within a week they may see a substantial temporary roof over the new chancel which then can, and we suppose will, be used every Sunday.—*Id.*

GOVERNMENT has done well in providing a Quarantine Bill for Bombay. We trust that it will next give its attention to some measure for the checking of infectious diseases in the island itself. From the mortuary returns it will be seen that small-pox has increased alarmingly. It cannot be otherwise in the absence of a vaccination law, and of a hospital to which the infected can be removed without delay. Some very remarkable facts, well worth the attention of our own Health Department, were submitted last month to Parliament, which is about to legislate afresh on the subject. It was stated that one-fourth of the human race was suffering more or less from the effects of small-pox, to which blindness, deafness and scrofula also were to be traced. Dr. Chundra's paper, published by a contemporary to-day, only brings out more forcibly the necessity for legislative interference in India.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN GRAY, of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, has been appointed to do duty with the sick details of H. M.'s 45th Regiment. This detail will leave for Khandalla by this morning's train.—*Poona Observer, May 17.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th May, 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	45,916	4	8
Merchandize	69,748	7	9
Total...	115,664	12	5
Corresponding Week in May, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	47,899	3	0
Merchandize	19,017	7	4
Total...	66,916	10	4
Increase...	48,748	2	1

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—17TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ., M. A., CHAIRMAN, N. SPENCER, ESQ., AND WASSOODEW PANDOORUNG, ESQ.)

ALLEGED THEFT IN THE DUNCAN ROAD.—Ibraheem Kuleef and Hubeeba, woman, were charged on remand with having on the night of the 12th instant stolen a Government Currency note for Rs. 100, and another Government Currency Note for Rs. 50, the property of John Hall. A good deal of evidence was taken in the case by the Magistrate's clerk, E. Hingley, Esq., and an outline of the case appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*. The prisoners were discharged. The following reprimand was made by the Magistrate:—"The Court thinks the case was very carelessly managed by the inspector, to whom it was first reported, and that proper search was not made for the missing notes, and that enquiries should have been made in the neighbourhood regarding the Rs. 50 note which has not been found."

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH MAY.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSING DUTY.—Alexander Johnson, William Davidson, John Storrock, Magnus Robertson, Richard Purves, Elwin Balcombe, Alexander England, Edward Ballad, and William Rose, seamen of the British ship *William Stewart*, now in harbour, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. Mr. Thomas Atkin, master of the ship, said that at half past seven o'clock on the previous night, the prisoners went to him and asked for their discharge. He refused to grant their demand, and asked what their reason was for making such a request? They gave no reason, but he granted them time to consider till yesterday morning, when, as they refused to do work, they were given into custody. They now pleaded guilty, and they were each committed for two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

A FORGETFUL POLICEMAN.—Hurry Janoo, a Hindoo, was convicted of misapplying, in breach of trust, the sum of four annas, the property of Mr. William Read. The prosecutor said he was an engineer at the Fort Works of the Fort Press Company, and that prisoner was a police ramoosee in the employ of the Company. On the 9th instant he sent the prisoner to get a mixture from Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s, giving him a rupee. Prisoner delivered no change out of the money, but prosecutor, on looking at the private mark of Messrs Treacher, found that the charge was only eight annas. On being asked for an explanation the prisoner said he had forgotten the change. He was told to be more cautious in future by prosecutor, who on Tuesday last sent him to Messrs. Rogers for the same kind of mixture. He brought the mixture back, and returned prosecutor four annas, saying Messrs. Rogers had charged 12 annas. Prosecutor saw by the mark that the charge was only eight annas. He went to Messrs. Rogers' shop and saw Mr. Hanson, who told him he had received eight annas from the prisoner for the mixture. Prisoner was then given into custody.

Mr. Thomas Hanson proved that he had received only eight annas for the mixture; and prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was committed for one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY PASSENGER.—Ballajee Gunnesh, a Hindoo, was charged with obtaining Rs. 1-12 under false pretences from Rowjee Narrayen. The prosecutor, a dealer in piecegoods, living at Ahmedabad said he arrived in Bombay on Monday evening. On Tuesday evening he went to the Byculla station for the purpose of proceeding to Burhanpoor. He had some luggage with him. Prisoner weighed it and told him he was liable to pay Rs. 7-6 for it, but added "never mind, give seven rupees." Prosecutor gave him Rs. 7, and then received a ticket for his luggage.

Bahadur Khan Aluf Khan, a railway policeman, deposed that he was acting as detective at the Byculla Railway station on Tuesday night, and saw the prosecutor pay the prisoner Rs. 7. Witness asked the prosecutor to show him the ticket, and, on looking at it, saw (he could read English) that Rs. 5-4 was noted on it. He reported the circumstance to Mr. O. G. Mills, the station master, and prisoner was taken into custody.

Mr. Mills stated that, on questioning him, prisoner said he had forgotten to give the change.

The case was adjourned to enable prisoner to obtain the assistance of a solicitor.

THEFT OF GINGER WINE.—Nursoo Elapa, Hindoo, a coolie, was committed for two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing two bottles of ginger wine of the value of Rs. 3, the property of Messrs. Ardaseer Jamsetjee and Co., of 7 Forbes street.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A REPUTED ROGUE.—Goolam Hossein was brought up, charged with having been found after sunset, to wit, at 12 P. M. on Wednesday last, in the house of one Goolam Russool, he being a reputed thief. The prisoner urged in defence that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he did. His Worship told him to be sober in future, and sent him to the County Jail for two months with hard labour.

STEALING MANGOES.—Sumputpursad Gooljar was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour, on his pleading guilty to a charge of stealing twelve mangoes, worth Rs. 1-8, the property of one Hurka Arodjee.

ASSAULT.—Tar Mahomed Isak was charged with assaulting one Mahomed Yoosuff.

The complainant, it appears, was on the night of Wednesday last on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. The prisoner came up and spoke to him about money he owed to one Abdool Hossein. He, the prisoner, then held him by his neck, struck him on the mouth, and knocked out two of his front teeth. Shortly afterwards a policeman came and arrested the prisoner.

The charge was clearly proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Rama Moorar was placed at the bar, charged with having defrauded the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, in the sum of Rs. 3-6-9, by travelling in a third class carriage from Surat to the Tardeo station without having previously paid his fare or obtained a ticket. The prisoner denied the charge, but the evidence of the policeman who arrested him was so satisfactory that His Worship convicted the offender and fined him ten rupees, ordering Rs. 3-6-9 to be paid to the Company.

THEFT.—Nurrotum Nursee, a Hindoo broker, appeared before His Worship and laid information against a woman, named Girzee, charging her with the theft of certain gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 186-8.

The informant stated that for the last two years the woman had been in his service. On Thursday the 10th instant he went out, leaving Girzee in the house. He went out at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and when he returned at 6 P. M. he found his room door locked and the key with his neighbour. He opened the door, and missed from a box in the room certain gold and silver ornaments. Informant suspected that Girzee had committed the theft, and therefore prayed for a warrant for her apprehension.

His Worship ordered a warrant to be issed for the apprehension of the woman.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 9th May 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GIBBS)

The Queen vs. Cassum Kadir.

CHARGE OF FRAUDULENTLY SECRETING LETTERS.—Cassum Kadir, a despatching clerk in the Ahmednuggur Post Office, was tried before Arthur St. John Richardson, Esq., Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, for fraudulently secreting letters entrusted to him. The facts of the case will appear from the following finding on the evidence by the Session Judge:—

The accused is charged with fraudulently secreting letters with which he was entrusted. The charge was made under Section 50 of Act XVII. of 1854, and the accused has pleaded "not guilty." He did, in defence, claim acquittal on the failure of the evidence for the prosecution to prove the facts against him, on the untrustworthy nature of the evidence of those who were present when a house, which his witnesses have stated is the property of his father and not of the accused, was searched. Lastly, he denies the statement which Major Jones, Cantonment Magistrate, and the attesting witnesses have told the Court he voluntarily made in reply to a question or questions put to him by Major Jones, at his office in the Camp on 13th November 1865, upon the ground that Major Jones was not competent to receive such a statement, that he threatened the accused, and also had a deposition written containing matter of any nature he pleased. The Court does not appreciate the objection as to the incompetency of Major Jones to examine any person accused of an offence committed within the Camp limits, which limits are the special jurisdiction of the Cantonment Magistrate. It does indeed appear that complaints made by Major Jones lead to the application made by the postal authorities to the Superintendent of Police at Nuggur, to aid in search to convict the offenders, and it further has been admitted by Major James that, after the house of the accused had been searched, and the letters and papers now before the Court had been forwarded to Major Jones on the evening of 12th, he did, on discovering the two postage stamps which he identified by there being letters in his own handwriting upon them, receive the accused into his jail, but allowed the committal and preliminary investigation of the charge to be conducted by Mr. Waddington, also a Magistrate F. P., because he anticipated being called on as evidence for the prosecution. It would seem, however, that he became aware that his position would be that of a witness for the prosecution before he examined the accused as to what had occurred to letters which he, Major Jones, had posted, but which subsequently he learnt had not reached their destination. The Court is of opinion that Major Jones would have shown a wiser discretion had he avoided examining the accused, except while the accused was before another Magistrate not interested as promoter of the prosecution. The examination as it now stands and proved before this Court as it is, must be admitted as evidence against the accused *quantum valeat*, and that value does not extend to the uncorroborated implication of the name of an officer of Her Majesty's Dragoon Guards, but in the admission corroborated by other and independent evidence that, between the 25th October and 6th November, he, the accused, did fraudulently secrete letters with which he was entrusted. The inaccuracies in the depositions of Mr. Gillespie and of the city Fouzdar in describing the searching of the house in which the accused was found asleep, and the papers deposited before the Court do not affect the veracity of either witness. The City Fouzdar's method of associating with himself a committee, of the intelligence and value of whose opinion the witness Luxamon Bhugwut was the only sample before this Court, is calculated to raise a presumption against his own act, and for any purpose of protection to the public it is worse than useless. If the City Fouzdar was not competent to search the house of the accused, or of his father, where the accused was at the time sleeping, the presence of a beggar and four others could not legalize the act. He told the Court that the Acting Superintendent of Police wrote a memorandum to Major Jones to aid in a search among those Post Office subordinates who lived in the Camp limits; it may be presumed that the City Fouzdar was acting under the orders of Major Jones when he searched the house on the first occasion on 12th November 1865, and Major Jones had told the Court that he directed a second search, because he was desirous of discovering the papers he had lost, and which, if he believed the accused, had been delivered to Mr. Nicholas; clearly by ordering a second search of Cassum Kadir's (despatching clerk's) house on 13th November, he disbelieved the assertion that two letters addressed by him and posted for England had been handed over to Mr. Nicholas. The letters 8, 9, 10, and that which has the dead letter office mark on it, are clearly proved by the evidence of both the City Fouzdar and that of Mr. Gillespie, the Post Master, to have been found in the house of the accused on 12th November 1865. There can be no reasonable doubt raised in the absence of Corporal Freeman, who appears to have been in the habit of conveying all letters from officers and men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards to the post, as to the evidence given by Colonel Tower that the letter in two sheets No. 9 being in his own handwriting was posted by him at the same time as another which contained a necktie and a gold pin may be supposed to have been of larger size, and yet to have escaped the purloiner, and so it reached its destination.

The enormity of such an offence as that committed cannot be estimated by the letters before the Court. Major Jones's evidence clearly proves that one, if not two letters, posted for England bearing four annas stamps marked in his handwriting were destroyed so to admit of the removal of the postage stamps entered in exhibit No. 13, contained a bill worth more than £50. The evidence of Mr. Bicker, Major Jones, Colonel Tower, and Major Francis, and the protracted fraudulent secretion of the letters sent by Mrs. Friars extending over eighteen months, demand a more strict supervision of the postal arrangements. Since the arrest of the accused Major Francis told the Court that a letter despatched by him containing a money order on 17th November 1865 did not reach its destination; clearly, therefore, though one offender has been committed for trial, others are still at large and active against the interests of the public, interests which are certainly in the hands of underpaid subordinates of the Post Office, by whom duties are so divided and extended, that personal liability is difficult to be ascertained. The public must be protected, and to afford some protection, severity may probably be necessary to deter from crime.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Against this conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, who rejected it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

*** SEVERAL letters are unavoidably postponed.

SIND.

WE understand that the *Lawrence* still remains fast in the Indus, and, as we apprehended, will prove a total wreck.—*Sindian, May 12.*

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF SUNSTROKE.—A Guard employed in the Scinde Railway, named Wright, died yesterday morning from the effects of a sunstroke sustained in Hydrabad some seven or eight days ago.—*Id.*

MAJOR GENERAL SIR R. W. HONNER, K. C. B.—We regret to hear of the Major General's illness. He has resolved, we are told, upon going home by the first opportunity.—*Id.*

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A case of hydrophobia has occurred at the village of Pojoo Powar. A woman named Bintee, aged 24 years, was bitten by a mad jackal, and died from the effects. An inquest was assembled over her body on the 4th April, at which Jooriul, a Police Naique, presided, when a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case was rendered.—*Id.*

SAD DEATH OF VERY OLD PEOPLE.—Kaisur Khan, Jemedar of Boola Khan's Tanda Thanna, held an inquest on the 1st April at Mukan Tuck, on the bodies of a man and woman named respectively Hameer and Meenee, and aged respectively 100 and 98 years. The verdict recorded was to the effect that the deceased had "died from injuries received by falling into a deep ravine whilst crossing a mountain." Both the deceased were of the Palaree caste. It is strange that persons of this extreme age should have undertaken such a fatiguing and dangerous journey. Is it not likely they were thrown into the ravine by parties to whom they might have been a burden?—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WE are glad to learn that the miscreants who placed obstructions on the railway, which threw a train off the line near Mullapooram, are in custody, and have been committed to the Sessions to take their trial.—*Athenæum and Daily News, May 12.*

ON the application of the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, Government have instructed Mr McIvor to supply the Mysore Government with 5,000 Chinchona plants from the Government Plantation at Ootacamund free of charge.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE understand that the survey of the land required for the Chord Line of the East India Railway Company is being pushed forward vigorously, and that most of the plants have been prepared and sent in to Government. The boundaries of the line have also been defined. Alternative routes upon both the branch and portions of the main line have been sent out, and a commencement has been made in building the bungalows on the sites selected for the purpose.—*Hurkaru, May 11.*

WE hear that the Barrackpore road has become somewhat notorious of late by the number of robberies committed almost nightly on unoffending natives, and so great has the evil become that respectable people whose homes are in this direction have been obliged to remain in the town after nightfall. It appears that the police force stationed along the road is quite inadequate. Representations have been made to the authorities on the subject, which it is to be hoped will receive due attention.—*Englishman, May 11.*

YESTERDAY at about 1 A. M., a destructive fire broke out in the suburbs of the town at a place called Chowldunga in Sealdah. It commenced in the house of a native named Ram Kani, a money changer, and raged for several hours, destroying about eighty to a hundred huts and godowns in the vicinity. The value of the property which was lost has been estimated at above a lakh of rupees. No particulars have transpired as to how the fire originated, but it is supposed that it was owing to the careless manner in which some natives were smoking at the time. The police were quickly on the spot, and by their continued exertions succeeded in extinguishing the fire before further damage was done.—*Id.*

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INSOLVENT COURT.—9TH MAY, 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PHEAR.)

In re W. N. Baggott.

IN delivering judgment in this case, His Lordship said that, before proceeding to make any observations, he wished to preface what he had to say by expressing his opinion that Mr. Baggott was personally free from any imputation of fraud or double-dealing in his endeavour to prove that his proceedings were not of an unobjectionable character. In fact he had never seen any one who had come forward more fairly and frankly before the Court and stated all his affairs, and even exhibited all the secrets of transactions which it might have been considered he would be chary to expose.

Mr. Woodroffe, in seeking the benefit of the Act for his client, had said that however unfortunate Mr. Baggott may have been in his operations, there was nothing to show that he was not substantially warranted in supposing that he was carrying on a good business, and one which if it even did not realize immediately, was still to be considered a good one. He (his client) was, therefore, entitled to expect the relief which was afforded by the Act to those who met with the unfortunate results that sometimes attended ordinary mercantile transactions. Now, there was a very pithy, familiar old maxin of early days, which he (His Lordship) had in mind, which was that out of nothing, nothing comes; and he was not aware of any reason why mercantile transactions afforded any exception to the application of that truth. In fact, if it was not so, one would not see so many of our most eminent merchants, both in this city and in others, so hardworking and devoting their life-long exertions towards obtaining what was after all perhaps but a decent, although honest condition of wealth and comfort, and he did not think that this case was any exception at all to the application of the same truth. Nor was it difficult to perceive where the delusion lay, if delusion it was, that led Mr. Paggot, as well as Mr. T. O. Watson and Mr. Donald Watson, to base the substantiality of that structure which they spoke of as, and called, a mercantile firm. It could not but be observed that when any question was put to any of the three as to the state of the indebtedness of the firm, the answer was in every instance a stereotyped one—it was either "impossible to say," or it took "months to ascertain," as in the instance in which it was said, that it took nine months to ascertain the result of a large transaction undertaken by the firm, and which proved a failure. But it was just as remarkable that when any question was put as to the condition of the firm, the answers were that it was "flourishing," that it was "considered to be doing well," that in six weeks the capital with which the insolvent commenced was doubled and quadrupled, and that in twelve months there was a lac and twenty thousand rupees to the credit of the firm. It would be absurd to waste any breath on the unsubstantial reasoning which all this betrayed; for it could not be believed that merchants of experience, of substance, integrity, and straightforward honesty would make their accounts out in this way. Leaving aside, however, the speculations entered into when there must have existed a knowledge of the state of the accounts, he would turn and look to the history of the insolvent, a history that certainly did not belie the maxim that nothing can come out of nothing. In the year 1861, the insolvent was a clerk in the office of some firm or company in Calcutta, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 a month. With this salary, however, he was dissatisfied, and guaging, no doubt, his own intellectual powers at something better and higher, he thought himself badly paid, and resolved to start in business in some of those several branches, such as shipping of produce, working as a broker, &c., which form some of the mercantile operations in this town. He continued alone in this business until July 1861, when his father joined him. It was not at that time, however, a strict co-partnership, for the father was away in England, but the agreement was formally entered into 9 or 10 months afterwards, when he returned to India; the agreement of course having retrospective effect. The insolvent when he commenced business was in possession of four or five thousand rupees, but his father joined him without a pice. The latter had been a bill and stock broker for about four years in Calcutta, and although he had a good connection and was well-known, yet he did not seem to be successful enough to have been able to bring any money into the firm. According to the account given, the other Watson was far more successful afterwards, although he had less experience, and was no doubt not so well-known. The insolvent, however, had stated that although he commenced with only 3 or 4,000 rupees, yet in the short space of about 3 or 4 weeks he had more than quadrupled that amount by successful speculations, and that when his father joined him 1862, that is, when the deed of partnership was executed, he was so successful that he, then a young man, unacquainted perhaps with business, and not so well-known as his father, spoke of his profits by lacs. He (His Lordship) certainly could not understand this sudden flood of prosperity, and the evidence was certainly insufficient to explain the phenomenon, but this was very evident, that these profits could not have been very substantial, as the insolvent very soon after left the firm whilst he was in Europe. It also appeared that it was just at that time he happened to discover all about the dishonoured bills, and that the shipment of jute was made, which, as the insolvent himself had said, proved to be so much trash, on account of the state of the market. He then came out to India to make arrangements, as he said, to "save" the firm, and although in his evidence he had used no accusative and had even altered the expression "save the firm," yet it was evident that when he came out he was convinced that the firm was insolvent. He then sent instructions from England that he should be advertised out of the firm, and then arrived in Galle. Now, notwithstanding his knowledge of this insolvency, he entered on his arrival at Galle in a fresh speculation, which brought on another heavy loss. He came then to Calcutta, where he said he found the property belonging to him and his father made over to his brother, as security for funds that had been collected by the firm on behalf of the latter. As there was nothing to be done here, he then proceeded to Bombay, where he proposed opening a new firm under a new name. Now, he (His Lordship) did not attribute any dishonest intention to the insolvent in regard to his change of name, but he was not so very certain that it was so very honest and innocent a proceeding as Mr. Baggot had represented it to be. The advertisement had been read to him, and it certainly did not appear to run as such advertisements generally did, but there was, it must at the same time be said, sufficient allusion to the circumstances under which the step was taken to impress the general public, with the honesty of his intention. This attempt to do business at Bombay, however, proved a failure, and he consequently left that place just about the time he had heard that the firm's debt in England amounted to about 3½ lacs of rupees. On leaving Bombay, however, via Galle, he was arrested at the latter place on account of a decree in the suit which had been instituted against him with regard to the speculation he had entered upon immediately after the cyclone. This was the occasion of his passing through the Court at Galle. In doing so he was, of course, bound to exhibit on the schedule he filed all the debts that he owed, and in this instance, as in the present one, he gave with the same degree of honestness and frankness all the particulars of his transactions and debts. The schedule filed at Galle, however, was far above ten lacs of pounds, and it was consequently very evident that the success in these matters, of which the insolvent and his partners had said, that his profits were by lacs was quite illusory, and was only represented in the minds of these gentlemen, and nowhere else. He then left Galle and came to Calcutta, literally penniless, for as he (the insolvent) had himself admitted, he had sold all his personal property at Galle, his guns, his watch, and so forth, but notwithstanding this, he entered into another speculation which, if the schedule and his evidence were true, was one of a most hazardous character. It was not only one of a most hazardous character, but from beginning to end was entirely a rash one, and the result of it finally was the filing of another schedule for 4 lacs of rupees. This, however, was not a complete exposition, for he (His Lordship) had omitted to observe that at Bombay, he (the insolvent) took the opportunity that the practices there then afforded and entered into liabilities to the extent of £23,000. Now if he sitting there as Insolvent Commissioner under the Act was to be told that these were ordinary and legitimate transactions in the unfortunate result of which the insolvent was to receive sympathy and pity for his misfortunes and credit for his frankness, he certainly would say that he would be much surprised. He was sure that this was not a case in which the insolvent was entitled to the full benefit of the Act. He certainly felt some doubts arise when he considered how he was, in dealing with the case, to consider the interest of all parties. Various creditors were more or less implicated in the whole speculation, and although it was possibly right that the insolvent had entered them in his schedule as creditors; yet it dealing with them it was difficult to forget that they ought to be treated as partners. On the other side, however, there was a class of creditors who deserved the deepest commiseration. To these unfortunate men the labour of their hands was their only capital, and for this to be appropriated to a scheme recklessly set on foot, what in fact was a mere paper speculation, was a most serious wrong. Carpenters, gardeners, and others, could not be expected to weigh the probable success of such an undertaking before they accepted employment in it. It was obvious that all persons who started such schemes must, in the event of their failure, drag to distress amongst the large number of their creditors, that peculiar class who depend on them for the value of their labour; and it was necessary that these persons should have this in mind when entering on such speculations. He was convinced that however innocent Mr. Baggott may have been of fraud, legally or morally, that he had committed a great offence in recklessly starting such an undertaking on simply nothing, and involving in great distress the poor men who were in Court that day. Having done so he would have to bear the consequences, and that was that his insolvency would be witheld from him for twelve months without protection.—*Indian Daily News, May* 12.

SECTION 380 OF THE PENAL CODE.

(*From the Indian Daily News, May* 11.)

THE Judges of the High Court seldom differ so materially in interpreting a law as three of them did on the 7th April last in passing judgment in the case of appellant Durwan Geer, sentenced to death for the murder of a thief who broke into his house in the night. A report of the case appeared in our yesterday's issue. The reference was made under Section 380 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The thief was killed under the following circumstances:—He entered the prisoner's house in the night through a hole which he bored for the purpose through the wall. In the act of escaping after having stolen some of the prisoner's property, he was entangled in the hole he himself had made. He would have escaped, however, had he not been immediately discovered by Durwan Geer, and his brother Surwan Geer. The former seized the thief. He was asked his name, but did not answer. The prisoner ordered his brother, Surwan Geer, to bring a *kodali*; which was instantly brought in. With two strokes of this *kodali*, Durwan Geer killed the struggling thief. The prisoner confessed to the Judge that he sent for the *kodali*, for the purpose of killing the thief. This was the only evidence to show that he was intent upon killing, and on this alone the Judge convicted him of murder, and sentenced him to death. Here is the whole story told by us without any attempt at varnish or colouring. In delivering their opinion, two of the Judges of the High Court confirmed the decision of the lower Court and one materially differed from them. Messrs. Justices Jackson and Macpherson maintained that the prisoner had committed murder as defined in the Penal Code, but, under the circumstances of the case, they mitigated the sentence to transportation for life. They argued that in ordering his brother to bring the *kodali*, the prisoner had exhibited deliberate intention to kill, which his own confession confirms. We are, however, inclined to side with Mr. Justice Campbell. We fully agree with him that the prisoner was at the time under strong provocation; that there were sufficient causes to excite him to a pitch amounting almost to temporary insanity; and that a person in the prisoner's situation was likely to lose his reason, and, therefore, become unable to control his excited passions. Was it no provocation for a person to break through his house in the darkness of the night for the purpose of stealing away his property, and, perhaps, in so doing, killing him? Would it not very likely drive most people mad to find, after they had caught their enemy, that that enemy was a sturdy and powerful fellow, whom they could not capture without assistance? Would not that madness be further increased if, after loudly calling out for help, no help came? All this is what exactly occurred to the prisoner. It was only when no help came in that he became furiously excited, and ordered his brother to bring the *kodali*, with two blows of which he finished the poor wretch, who is as much responsible for his own death as the person who killed him. We are not skilled in solving the difficulties of law, or of interpreting it; but our common sense tells us, that in such a case *killing is no murder*, whatever else it might be. And as *culpable homicide* means a lesser degree of criminality than *murder*, we see no reason why the crime of Durwan Geer should not have been placed under that category, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Justice Campbell. If the Section referred to of the Penal Code did not admit of this, the sooner that Section is altered the better.

A RETURN OF PLENTY.

(*From the Englishman, May* 11.)

WE are glad to be able to announce that everything promises a return of plenty this year. The spring crops are unusually heavy; an abundant harvest of gram has already been gathered in, and, in a few weeks, til, sursu, with the other oil-seeds will be ripe. It was feared that the excessive rains which have recently fallen, would produce a multitude of destructive insects; but our reports state that this calamity has been averted, and that now there is no reason to doubt of a bumper spring harvest. The long-continued showers, moreover, have enabled the ryots, particulary in the dry western districts, to prepare a larger quantity of land than usual for rice, and cultivation has been driven into jungles and extended over laterite or Kunkur plains, which never before showed the little rectangular ridges of paddy-fields. It is a very great mistake to suppose that cultivation in Bengal is a matter of custom, unaffected by competition, and the laws of supply and demand. The ryot has an exceedingly keen sense of the profitable, and the village Mahajuns take very good care that their advances shall be regulated by the state of the market. Look, what a supply of cotton sprung up on the west coast, hundreds of miles away from railways or high roads, as soon as there was an effective demand for it. The Russian war had not closed the Baltic Ports for eighteen months before the oil-seed and jute cultivation in Bengal doubled, and, although the ryot cannot calculate the complex problem of future prices with the precision of a Lothian farmer, still that problem is a very much simpler one in India than in England, and the Mahajun fancies he can give a very shrewd guess. Here imports have not to be taken into account, and the prices of grain, instead of depending, as at home, on the weather throughout the whole world, is decided by the weather experienced in a few neighbouring districts. This year the cultivators of Western Bengal seem to have made up their minds that the rice crop will be a profitable one, and the Mahajuns are willing to double their usual advances on it. In this, as in every other country, there is a vast quantity of land which would barely repay cultivation in cheap years, but which yield a fair profit when prices are high. In ordinary seasons the Mahajuns will not make advances upon such land, for the risk of the failure of the crop is great, and the highest possible returns are small. This year they are willing to advance, and the unusual rains, by softening the hard maidan and filling the tanks, make cultivation easy at the beginning and hold forth a fair prospect of supplying it with water until harvest time. It is, of course, impossible to find three agriculturists, either here or at home, one of whom has not a special grievance against the Heavens, and many predict that as the weather is so good just now, a bad turn must come soon. These forebodings, we trust, will not be fulfilled, and meanwhile we anxiously await news of the early rice crop in the eastern and south-eastern districts From these districts relief will first be obtained, for they have the start of the west, three good months in bringing their rice into the market, and on the weather they get hinges the question, whether prices will begin to fall in June or go on rising till November. On this question, we need hardly remind our readers, the life or death of thousands of our fellow creatures depends, and, we trust, that those who are competent to pronounce on agricultural matters will not fail to keep us informed of how things are going on in their respective districts. Meanwhile, it is with unfeigned satisfaction that we note the different effects of a great scarcity under Native and under English rule. In 1769-70 the highest price, so far as we have been able to learn, was three seers to the rupee, and this price was attained only in consequence of the injudicious flocking of the rural population to the towns. The natural price during the worst months of that memorable year seems to have been from four to nine seers to the rupee, not very much dearer than the price which several districts are now paying and considerably cheaper than the cost of grain at present in Cuttack. The effects of the scarcity in 1769-70 were to throw a third, says one eye-witness, a half, says another, of all Bengal out of cultivation, and to give back rich rice districts to jungle. The effect of the scarcity in 1865-66 has, so far, been to bring hitherto valueless land into tillage, and to extend the margin of cultivation throughout the country. This is the meaning of modern civilisation.

A TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

(*From the Englishman, May* 11.)

WE are not aware that much interest has, on this side of India, been excited in the scheme submitted by Colonel Crawford, late of the Bombay Army, for colonizing by Indian officers a large tract of country placed at his disposal by the Government of Tasmania. Though among us Colonel Crawford is entirely unknown, yet the attention which his proposal has attracted in the Bombay Presidency is a perfectly sufficient guarantee that, where he is best known, his character and his judgment are held in high repute. We are, therefore, by no means inclined to question the good faith in which his scheme is brought forward, though we do think that in the present instance his judgment has been a good deal blinded by the new-born and enthusiastic affection he has conceived for the land of his adoption. We must see Mujnoon with the eyes of Leila, says the Eastern proverb; Colonel Crawford tells us that in the course of his extensive travels he has seen no land so fair as this remote island of the Antipodes, but if we may pass an opinion from a three months' sojourn in this land of promise, we would say that to very few would it realise the expectations conjured up by the descriptive powers of Colonel Crawford. That the scenery, in many parts of the island, is of a most pleasing character we are perfectly ready to admit, and if to dwell amid charming scenery were the only object to be considered in fixing one's abode for life, there might not be any other objection to purchasing one of the allotments now available there, than that the same advantage might be obtained without going so far to seek it. We may further admit that the climate of the country is generally salubrious, but this is an advantage by no means so exceptional, as to offer any particular inducement to fix one's residence there. This much only can we say, as the result of our experience of all the Australian colonies, that for a residence Tasmania presents the fewest *desagremens*; but, as a field for enterprize, whether in farming, cattle-breeding, or any other pursuit, it cannot, for a moment be compared with Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, or even Western Australia. We have no hesitation in saying that for retired Indian officers (most of whom may be supposed to have passed the grand climacteric of forty) the least desirable place, in which they could spend the remainder of their days, would be in Van Dieman's land or in Australia. In the former they could merely vegetate, without a hope of materially bettering their fortunes; in the latter, they would generally have insufficient energy for the rough work of bush life, which in sheep and cattle farming still we believe offers a fair prospect of securing a moderate fortune in a few years time. It is, however, the sweet seclusion of rural life in Tasmania that we are now considering, the pleasure of farming one's own few hundred acres in the settlement contrived by Colonel Crawford. At present this Eden is in a state of jungle and forest, and a considerable sum in money, of which the emigrating officers will, probably, have but a limited supply, must be expended, ere any result whatever can be obtained. At the end the return to be looked for seems very inadequate to the cost of obtaining it. On this point Colonel Crawford's calculations are not open to the objection of extravagance. He believes that those whose pensions are sufficient to support them for the first few years will thereafter be able to make a living out of the produce of their farms. It should be remembered, however, that the interest of the capital they must sink on these farms would all along have gone some way in meeting their ordinary household expenses. The question simply resolves itself therefore into this, whether the most profitable investment of capital is to be found in buying waste lands in Tasmania, for the purpose of reclaiming them. We never, during our residence in any of these colonies, heard tell of an instance in which large profits were made by agricultural operations. The small settlers were invariably the poorest and the least reputable members of society, and capitalists confined their attention to sheep and cattle-farming; not obtaining the fee simple of the lands required for this purpose, but taking leases of large tracts of waste land, at what might be called almost nominal rents. This squatting system, as it is called, has now been greatly modified throughout all the Colonies, by the influence of the democracy in the Legislature, and it is probable that taking into account the risks incurred, capital invested in squatting does not yield more than a fair average interest. If there be any exception it would be found in the northern districts, where the lands have not yet been settled, and are not likely to be required for any purpose but grazing for many years to come. In Tasmania, where the grazing lands are comparatively very limited, the regulations have always been such as to prevent large holdings from falling into the hands of a single individual. The largest proprietors of stock there had rarely more than ten thousand sheep, while in Victoria and in New South Wales there were many squatters who owned from fifty to a hundred thousand sheep, with large numbers of cattle also. In India we have all heard a great deal of the large fortunes made by almost penniless adventurers in Australia, and in these accounts there was really very little of exaggeration; but as in India the days of grand fortunes have there passed away. Things have now pretty much found their level and no part of Australia (and least of all Tasmania) affords any special facilities for making money otherwise than, as elsewhere, by hard work, sound judgment, and a fair share of good luck. We can imagine no position more truly pitiable than would be that of the Indian officers, who might be induced to expatriate themselves in the way proposed by Colonel Crawford; and we feel at a loss to point out any compensating advantage that could be set against the discomforts they must then endure. In Tasmania there is a larger mixture of convict blood among the population than can be found even in New South Wales. Though its name has been changed from Van Dieman's land to Tasmania, yet we fear a very large leaven of Vandemonianism still permeates through the people. Tastes of course differ, but very many officers we think would have a prejudice to taking up their residence among a community that has this taint. The best class in any of those Colonies is formed of those who always retain the hope of returning to England. The real patriotic colonist though he may not be a convict, nor related to the convict class, is not a very agreeable member of society; and in Tasmania what represents the aristocracy is intensely colonial in feeling and habits. Tasmania is now moreover as regards England the most inaccessible of all colonies; there is no line of communication from any point on the surface of the Globe to any other point that could be devised to touch at a Tasmanian port. Its geographical position must always be an impediment to its material prosperity, at all events for some generations to come. Indian officers who may betake themselves with their families and small belongings to Tasmania, in the hope of finding it awfully jolly, will we predict very soon find themselves awfully mistaken, and the mistake will be one very difficult to repair. In the Neilgherries or Himalayas they may enjoy the advantages of scenery and climate to quite as great perfection. They will at the same time enjoy all the comforts of civilised life, and a society in every way more congenial to them. The returns from tea, coffee, and chinchona cultivation promise to be far more remunerative than could even by Colonel Crawford himself be hoped for from reclaiming the jungles of Tasmania. From India communication with England is likely every year to become more easy, and one may settle down for a time in this country, without the feeling of having separated oneself entirely from all the ties of home. We can honestly declare, that we returned from our trip to Australia with feelings of profound satisfaction that our lot for any lengthened period was not cast in those dreary countries. We met many officers who had emigrated there from this country, but all bitterly regretted the step they had taken. If there be any who are now inclined to respond to Colonel Crawford's invitation, we would say to them, in the emphatic language of *Punch*—DON'T.

DISTRESS IN GANJAM.

(*From the Madras Times, May* 12.)

IN Ganjam during the first fortnight in April a little rain fell on the 3rd, 4th, and 7th, throughout the greater part of the district. The fall at Kimedy was tolerably copious. The scarcity of water was still great everywhere The extreme heat and the high winds were rapidly drying up the little water that still remains in certain places. The ryots have taken advantage of the late slight showers to plough their fields, and some of them have sown gingelly and raggy. Prices still continue to be very high. Field and other labourers and the very poor are in much distress. The poor-houses are unable to meet the demands of the numerous starving applicants for food. Death from starvation is now becoming of more frequent occurrence. Cholera, small-pox, and fever were prevalent everywhere. Cattle were free from disease, but several had died from want of pasture. This report is from Mr. Forbes, the Collector, and is dated Chetterpore, 21st April. The Board of Revenue remark on Mr. Forbes' report, that "the account is distressing," and Government simply order it "to be recorded."

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

(*From the Madras Times, May* 12.)

OUR readers will recollect that it was recently announced that Her Majesty the Queen had been pleased to appoint His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore to be a Knight of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The following is Lord Napier's letter to His Highness conveying Her Majesty's gracious intention:—

To HIS HIGHNESS RAMA VERMAH,
Maharajah of Travancore,
&c., &c., &c.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

The Government of this Presidency has received from the Viceroy of India, Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India, a communication stating that it is the gracious intention of Her Majesty the Queen to appoint your Highness to be a Knight of that Exalted Order.

It is extremely gratifying to me to be the intermediary of this intimation to your Highness, which will prove to you how highly your personal qualities and wise administration are appreciated by the Queen and by Her Majesty's Government.

Communications will no doubt be made shortly with reference to the manner in which the Insignia of the Order will be conveyed to your Highness.

I remain with great truth and respect your Highness's sincere friend and well wisher,

Government House, NAPIER.
Madras, 22nd April, 1866.

CHINCHONA CULTIVATION.

(*From the Madras Times, May* 12.)

THE Collector of Ganjam has reported to Government that there are many spots in the Khond and Sourah hills where the Chinchona tree would probably flourish, though the elevation in these hills does not average more than 3,000 feet. The detached range called Mahendragiri, however, rises to an average height of 4,000 to 4,500 feet, and has many sheltered slopes suitable for Chinchona plantations, especially on its western side. Mahendragiri is not more than 20 miles from the sea coast, and can be ascended from the side of Kimedy on the south, from the direction of Itchapore on the north, as well as from its eastern face. It enjoys a copious rain-fall, and it is free from fever. Mr. Forbes has a small cottage on the hill, which he offers to place at the disposal of Government, for the occupation of any one whom they may depute to lay out a plantation, or he will conduct the experiment himself. The only outlay will be the pay of a couple of Sourahs to water and care for the plants, and the cost of clearing the forest and fencing. In the Khond and Sourah hills the experiment can be watched by the Sub-Magistrates and Inspectors of Police. A permanent monthly outlay of 20 rupees would be sufficient for all these plantations. Mr. Forbes applied for young trees about three years ago, but without success. He now recommends that three cases of the species called C. Succirubra, (the strongest plants procurable,) and a supply of seed should be forwarded *in the month of July*, one case to be addressed to the Principal Assistant Collector, Chicacole, via Bimlipatam, and the other two to be landed at Gopalpore.

The Acting Sub-Collector of Tinnevelly, Mr. McGregor, states that there is, in his opinion, an admirable site for a nursery of Chinchona on the Papanasam hills. There are here several valleys with rich chocolate soil, sheltered from the wind of both monsoons, though receiving the rain-fall of both, and having elevations varying from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The experiment should certainly be made with young plants. He thinks we should thus gain the advantage of plants reduced from wild to cultivated by Mr. McIvor's care, and be able the sooner to multiply them by layers and cuttings, as Mr. Levinge is now doing on the Pulneys with those obtained by him from the Neilgherries. The situation of the Papanasam hill is central, as regards the line of ghats in this district, from Streevilliputtoor to Penagudi, and a good nursery here would supply all the coffee plantations in both directions. The services of the hill tribes could also be readily obtained for clearing the ground in the first instance, and afterwards keeping up the fences and weeding the plantations, and the conservancy establishment recommended for these hills would give the means of carrying out the work.

Mr. McIvor however thinks it unadvisable to establish a system of free distribution of Chinchona plants, being convinced that such a system would retard rather than facilitate the extended cultivation of this valuable plant; because many parties would apply for and receive plants, who had neither the means nor the application necessary to cultivate them. In this way a great number of these valuable plants would be lost without the slightest anxiety or remorse, inasmuch as they cost nothing, and could be re-placed for nothing. In this case the loss of the plants would appear trifling to the individual, but would prove a serious impediment to the progress of the cultivation. When the plants are sold at a fair price, the case is altered, and the interest of the purchaser demands that he give every care and attention to the plants so procured. "Even disposing of our plants at the high rates which hitherto prevailed, namely, annas 4 each, has not, in my opinion, at all impeded the extension of the cultivation; but the contrary, inasmuch as it stimulated purchasers to propagate for themselves, and this has been done in some instances most successfully. Even were it desirable, it is scarcely possible for Government to furnish gratuitously, and in sufficient quantity, any plant for the production of an article of commerce, and almost daily consumption, such can only be effectually secured by the growers propagating their own plants. Our present register bears the names of nineteen applicants for a total number of 203,109 Chinchona plants. These are supplied according to priority of date without reference to the number applied for, and are issued as ready; parties failing to remove their plants when ready, they are supplied to the next applicant who is ready to take them. We have at present 100,000 well grown plants which are now being issued, and by the end of the year from 300,000 to 400,000 well grown plants will be available. The majority of our well established plants are placed out in the plantation nurseries, and reserved for the use of the Government; by the end of July or August our nurseries will contain sufficient plants to plant the 1,200 acres required by the Government, and after this date almost the whole of our propagating appliances can be appropriated to propagating plants for distribution to the public."

In an order dated 3rd inst., the Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurs generally in Mr. McIvor's views, and does not purpose introducing a system of general gratuitous distribution; but this conclusion does not preclude the issue of plants to the officers of Government, with a view to their experimental culture in a variety of soils and climates, and at different elevations. The Collectors of Ganjam and Tinnevelly are both disposed to lend their aid in this respect in their districts, in the former of which especially fever is rife and severe, and the Government resolve to avail themselves of the assistance thus offered. Mr. McIvor will accordingly prepare and forward 500 Chinchona plants to each of these districts. The Superintendent of Marine will arrange for the conveyance of the plants to Bimlipatam and Gopaulpore on learning from Mr McIvor when they will reach Madras. The Collector of Tinnevelly will inform Mr. McIvor when and how the plants for that district should be sent. These plants will be placed at Mr. MacGregor's disposal, with instructions to carry out the experiment in the manner that seems most likely to be successful in his judgment. A grant of Rs. 500 will be made to each Collector for the purpose in view. It is not the intention of Government to establish regular gardens at other localities than the Neilgherries, and the nurseries which may be formed under this order in Ganjam and Tinnevelly will be merely for experiment, and to exhibit the plant to the native cultivators. A portion of the plants should be issued to competent and trustworthy heads of villages who may, as Government servants, be fairly held responsible for their culture and preservation. Mr. McIvor is to send only vigorous and well established plants and to adopt measures for their safe transit. The Government wish to have a report annually on the results of this experiment.

Mr. Ballard, the Collector of Malabar, has reported the results of an analysis of Chinchona grown in Wynaad, grown by Mr. Minchin. The analysis was made of about a quarter of a pound of dry bark from a Chinchona Succirubra planted in the Narkenshola Estate, South-East Wynaad, in April 1863, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea. The tree was about six inches high when planted out; when cut down in December 1864, it measured seven feet to the top leaves, and was three and a half inches in girth. Nearly half a pound of dry bark was obtained; half of this was sent to the Government Gardens for report and analysis, but Mr. Minchin has not heard anything of it since. The rest was sent to Mr. Howard for analysis. Mr. Howard writes, "I have devoted much attention to the analysis of your red bark, which I am happy to say promises admirably. I have obtained as a crystallized salt of Quinine equal to—

Sulphate of Quinine	1·20
" " Chinchonidine	·80
" " Chinchonine	·20
	2·20 per cent.

"Besides some crystallized Quinine which, in larger quantities of bark to work, might be made available, there is in this, as in most young barks, some peculiar difficulty in working from its immature condition. The present analysis shows a bark likely to rival the very best from South America." A more favourable account could hardly have been given. Mr. Ballard does not consider that experiments have been sufficiently extensive or numerous in Wynaad, as yet, to establish a well-grounded confidence from their results that it can be properly called "a Chinchona growing country," but certainly they have not led towards an opposite conclusion, nor has he met with any thing to lead him to suppose that any rising confidence has been shaken. It seems very necessary, however, that plants sent out for experiment should be well established, for not only have they to encounter a difference of climate, but they have not the advantage of the great and experienced care that is bestowed upon them about the Government Gardens.

Mr. Rossall, proprietor of a fine Estate in South Wynaad, is growing Chinchona with great promise of success. No extraordinary care has been bestowed on his trees, yet Mr. Markham, who visited them, considered them better grown than those in the Government Gardens at Neddiwuttam, inasmuch as they showed a better relative proportion between height and girth.

TORPEDOES.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, April* 14.)

APPARENTLY our authorities are not aware of the importance of the torpedo, and the revolution it must cause in naval warfare. We are told that it is under consideration (see *Naval Chronicle* for April), and we believe that it has been under consideration for about two years, but under what sort of consideration? We have heard of the philosophical artist, who on being shown a piece of whalebone, immediately out of his own mind produced a sketch of an animal, which, in the interior of the continent, was supposed to be very like a whale. Considerations to be of any value must be based upon true data, and true data, in this case, can only be obtained from a series of experiments in every mode of operation; these experiments should be carried out by or in the presence of those who will have to practice them in earnest. There has been notice in the papers of experiments by engineer officers in Porchester creek and elsewhere, and we have had Mr. Beardslee's experiment in the Medway; but this mode of using the torpedo, though successful in isolated cases, yet as a complete system of defence proved a failure at Mobile, Savannah, Cape Fear River, and Charleston; and the French have been making experiments at Toulon similar to the plan used for the destruction of the Albemarle, requiring the very near approach if not close contact of the attacking vessel, affording data for consideration. But the most formidable, if not the only really formidable, mode of using the torpedo is that adopted by Captain Harvey, R.N., in an experiment carried out at his own expense more than twenty years ago, showing that the torpedo may be made a mode of attack at sea against vessels in motion at much less risk than in the Albemarle and Vauban cases. It was the fate of our screw liners to be chiefly used as frames or butts for iron-plate targets: it may be reserved for our costly ironclads to be used for torpedo experiments in the open sea. The larger the vessel to be operated on the easier the operation, and the same torpedo vessel is capable of operating on any number in succession.

THE FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, April* 14.)

THE following is an extract from a letter from London, Canada West, dated 25th March, 1866, which gives an interesting account of the state of things in that part of the world:—"The notoriety of the Fenian preparations for attack on Canada (chiefly through the newspapers), which reached the ears of the Government, induced Sir John Michel to send the 60th Rifles from Montreal last November, and now they occupy the most westerly station on the peninsula, except the Militia battalions at Jarnia and Windsor. From London (included) to these points there are in round numbers 3,000 men under arms, which, with local corps of Volunteers not yet called out, might in the locality be increased by about 500 more. These are all practically under the command of Colonel Hawley, though they form a portion of Major-General Napier's command at Toronto, about 100 miles east of London. It is fully expected by all who can judge that an attack will be made on Canada by Fenians, and if they do come it will be in strong force. Knowing we are prepared, it is not to be supposed they would sacrifice men (rogues as they are) for a small robbery. Spies tell us they are everywhere collecting arms under the frontier and at Buffalo, nearly opposite to Colonel Peacocke's garrison Hamilton. The number has been stated as high as 10,000, secreted in boats and steamers ready to come over. What I would ask you to do for the service under these circumstances, is to endeavour by means of the public prints, to *press* on the War Department—which under its new head seems all abroad, or at least sleepy—the necessity of issuing to the troops in Canada the best breechloading rifles they have. Never mind if they are not perfect; they will do good service, even if defective, compared to our muzzle-loaders. The battalion of Rifles now here was second in the list of all corps (for shooting) for 64, and is first for 65, but at any range short of 500 yards the officers would not like to take them into action, with confidence, against these Yankees, were they armed with retreating arms or breech-loaders, which, of course, many of them would be. Look at the 'Spencer Rifle,' with its seven charges and no capping! Our poor fellows would be positively mown down by heaps. Our only chance would be to drive at them with our swords (which, by the way, have just been sharpened), provided we came together in the open, but that would most likely not be so. These fellows know what 'slashing' the bush is, and the impediment, for certain it is against attacking troops. I hear the Berdan rifle well spoken of, the cup and cartridge being all in one, which, though this arrangement has its disadvantage and risk when ammunition is stored in quantity, I believe we must come to first or last. And what is the risk put in the balance against being able to meet your enemy at even betting? About this date the news will have reached you that 10,000 extra Militia (there were, I think, 1,200 out before) have been called out—they really number up to 12,000. The Canadians were so anxious to repel any attack that more fell in than was at first intended. They are admirable men in Upper Canada, obedient, and of great muscular power There has hardly been a crime committed by those in London—near 500 in number. I hope we shall have gunboats in the river when spring breaks; they will be of great use. The country is, I believe, not one in which any one could practice much strategy for *defence*. My idea, if any body of men come over, is to attack them, if they are in any force, with every man we can muster, and crush them, and then be off to any other menaced point as quick as railways will admit (if not destroyed), for I am confident if they once establish themselves they would be joined by horses of disbanded soldiers from New York, Chicago, &c. Do not think I am an alarmist. I agree, however, with the remark of the great Duke of Marlborough, 'that the English people are the most careless in the world,' and require, at least so far as their soldiers are concerned, a gentle stimulant."

We can assure the authorities the writer of this letter is a brave man, an experienced soldier, and an excellent observer, and that his remarks are entitled to the greatest consideration. We can add nothing to their force.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, April* 14.)

CONSIDERABLE activity is manifested at the navy yards of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, in fitting out vessels for service in European waters, and several of our new vessels will shortly be despatched to reinforce the squadron now doing duty there. The first and largest vessel is said to be the screw frigate Franklin, 52 guns. She was originally intended for a 74-gun ship, and is a splendid specimen of naval architecture. Her keel was laid in 1853, but work was entirely suspended on her in 1856. In June, 1863, work was again commenced, and in September, 1864, she was launched at Portsmouth (N.H.) navy yard.

The Franklin is 265ft in length between perpendiculars, 281ft. on spar deck, and 306ft. over all; depth of hold, 27ft. 6in.; extreme depth from hammock rail to bottom of keel, 46ft. 6in; tonnage, 3,173 new measurement, 3,684 old measurement; weight of vessel, 2,500 tons. Her propeller is 21ft in diameter. She is now receiving her engines at the Atlantic Works, Boston, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. She is ship-rigged, and presents much the appearance of the Colorado, 52, now acting as flagship of the European squadron of the United States.

The second vessel destined for service in European waters is the Guerriere, a first-class screw frigate of 3,177 tons burden old measurement, and 2,490 tons new measurement. She carries a battery of 25 guns, and is one of the new swift frigates built expressly for cruising purposes. The third and last vessel spoken of is the Chattanooga, a first-class screw frigate carrying 17 guns. She is 3,233 tons burden old measurement, and was built at Philadelphia, and will be placed in commission in a few days, after which she will make a short trial trip and then proceed across the Atlantic. It is expected in some quarters that the two last named vessels will be able to make 15 knots an hour, but until they accomplish that feat the majority of people who are interested in such matters will not believe it. These three fine vessels will be quite a formidable addition to the European squadron, which at present consists of the following:—Colorado, 50 guns, screw (flagship); Ticonderoga, 20 guns, screw; Canandaigua, 10 guns, screw; Shenandoah, 10 guns, screw; Kearsarge, 8 guns, screw; Frolic, 3 guns, paddle (tender); Guard, 4 guns, storeship; Ino, 4 guns, storeship:—8 vessels, 109 guns. Add to this:—Franklin, 52 guns, screw; Guerriere, 25 guns, screw; Chattanooga, 17 guns, screw. Total, 11 vessels, 203 guns. This makes quite a respectable fleet, and several other vessels are spoken of as intended for Europe. We have now ten vessels of war on the Brazilian station, five in East Indian waters, eighteen on the Pacific coast, and nine on the West India station, besides about forty vessels engaged in cruising on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico. Since the close of the war 268 vessels have been disposed of by sale, and 73 have been laid up in ordinary. At the present time there are 63 vessels, chiefly large screw frigates, being built for the U. S. Government, 35 are being repaired, and 14 new vessels are being fitted out for immediate service.

A few days ago the Hon. Secretary of State visited the monster ram Dunderberg, and expressed himself highly pleased with her. He was attended by a few friends, and the inspection was devoid of all formalities. The Dunderberg will be ready to make her trial trip in the course of a few weeks.

A few days since, the late officers of the Kearsarge and other witnesses in the case of Captain Semmes of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, were notified to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Washington at 24 hours' notice, but up to this time no orders have been issued for them to start. An impression has gone abroad that this trial (if it ever take place) is more for the purpose of drawing out testimony which will reflect upon the course pursued by Great Britain during the war than to punish the man. It is believed that facts will be brought up and proved which have never been heard of before. Although Captain Semmes has been paroled by the President, the trial is still announced to "come off," but there are many who believe it will never take place.

The Spanish officials in this city were highly elated when they caused the seizure of the steamer Meteor at this port on suspicion of being about to engage in privateering under the Chilian flag It is true that some annoyance has been caused by the stoppage, but if the Chilians were interested in her, which is questioned, they have been by no means disheartened. A few days since I visited an Eastern port, and witnessed the departure of a fine vessel deeply laden with war material on account of Chili. Among the stores on board there were 500 packages of common powder, a score of heavy guns ranging from 30 pounder rifles to 150 pounder rifles, with small arms and equipments sufficient to fit out three or four privateers.

It is a well-known fact that Chilian letters of marque can be readily obtained here, and already several enterprising ex-naval officers have taken them and are preparing for work. Men are being shipped here daily and sent to the several rendezvous. The Spaniards have two war vessels here, but their "look outs" are spying in the wrong quarter, and the allies are working as industriously as bees, and as safely as can be imagined.

The irrepressible Fenians are also busy at work, in the same way, but they, like the Chilians, are aware that New York is the worst place in the United States to fit out a privateer. You may rest quite easy as to the O'Mahony faction and their descent on Ireland, for everybody here laughs at that idea, and considers it a device to secure the greenbacks of the simple Irish servant-girls and labouring men; but the Roberts, or Senatorial party really mean work, and if they are not prevented by the U.S. Government, will assuredly cause much trouble to our Canadian neighbours before they can be suppressed. They are now fitting out vessels at Chicago and various other places on the lakes, and they do not attempt to conceal what their object is in doing so. The western cities are by far the most enthusiastic in this Fenian folly, and almost every circle supports the Senatorial party. It is from such places as Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis that the largest contributions are sent, and from their proximity to Canada, the Fenians there are far more dangerous than those in New York that make so much noise

New York, March 10th, 1866. B. S. OSBON.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

(*From the Daily News, April* 13)

A CORRESPONDENCE of the Foreign-office with the British ministers, agents, and commissioners in Spain and at the Havannah on this subject, during the year 1865, which has just been laid before parliament, reports a very gratifying diminution of the importation of slaves into Cuba, and holds out hopes of its total cessation at no distant period. Mr. Bunch, consul-general in Cuba, reports that between November 25, 1864, and September 30, 1865, there was, to the best of his belief, but one case of introduction of negroes from Africa into any part of Cuba. This case occurred in September, 1865; the negroes, to the number of about 145, were successfully landed, but 103 of them were immediately apprehended by the Spanish authorities. Several of the persons supposed to have been engaged in the expedition have also been arrested. The concurrent testimony of the Captain-General, of the Spanish officers at the outports, of the British consular agents, of the commanders of her Majesty's cruisers off the coast of Cuba, and of private individuals, tends to satisfy Mr. Bunch that an entire change has come over the traffic in slaves between the coast of Africa and Cuba. The causes which have probably contributed in a great degree to its decrease are two in number. The first is undoubtedly the determination of Captain-General Dulce to suppress the traffic by all the means at his command. This honest and straightforward conduct of the chief authority of Cuba naturally produces a great effect upon his subordinate officers. It increases the risk of detection, and diminishes the profit of slave importation, by raising the price of bribes and places of refuge for newly-arrived negroes, and the general cost of these nefarious undertakings. The second cause of the intermission of the slave-trade mentioned by Mr. Bunch is in his opinion a powerful one—the uncertainty which prevails as to the future condition of the coloured race in Cuba. The late important events in the United States, joined to the recent abandonment of Santo Domingo by the Spanish forces, have excited, not unnaturally, alarm and mistrust. Every one in Cuba professes to believe that the emancipation of the negroes is a question of time only, and there is therefore a disinclination to invest money in a property the right to which may be questioned more or less rudely at no distant period. In connexion with this feeling Mr. Bunch mentions a very interesting circumstance, showing the expectations formed by the planters of the island, and the steps taken to prepare themselves and their neighbours for impending and inevitable emancipation. In July, 1865, by permission of the Captain-General, two meetings were held, at the house of Senor O'Farrill, a wealthy planter, who has accepted the presidency of the body in Cuba which is to be called the Society of the Friends of the Country. Senor Olozaga has agreed to act in a similar capacity in Spain. The avowed and real object of this association is to consider the question of negro emancipation. Every one in Cuba seems to consider it as certain that the condition of the African race will undergo a great change in Cuba within a very few years. It is the universally expressed belief that the public opinion of the world is against slavery; that the institution cannot be maintained in the face of this opposition; and that the recent events in the United States will aid powerfully in precipitating a solution of the question. Under these circumstances the planters say frankly that their interest lies in guarding against the coming storm, which they hope to avert by judicious measures of precaution. Mr. Bunch remarks that it would be agreeable to believe that a regard for the rights of the negro, or a conviction of the immorality of slavery, had even a share in inducing the planters of Cuba to reform the system of cruelty and injustice of which they have been the strenuous supporters. But they seem to him to take pains to declare that they are well satisfied with things as they are—in other words, that it is fear for the future which alone counsels them to suggest the necessity of a change. Nevertheless the mere agitation of the question is of use in discouraging the importation of negroes from Africa. It is evident that no one is anxious to buy fresh labourers at a heavy cost whilst there is even a chance of the new arrivals being turned loose before they have paid for themselves. This consideration, joined to the difficulties thrown in the way of the traffic by the hostility to it of General Dulce, is acting most favourably in checking its continuation. In a subsequent despatch Mr. Bunch gives the constitution and rules of the new society, and reports a conversation which he had with General Dulce, in which the latter told him that in desiring to form an association of planters and merchants for the suppression of the slave trade, he had borrowed an idea from the English practice of instituting societies for the advancement of social reforms. The Cuban Association is declared by its constitution to have for its object to assist in the complete and total extinction of the illegal traffic known as the African slave trade. To this end all who may become members of it pledge their word of honour to abstain from every act which might tend to favour the trade, and to fulfil, in addition, the following duties:—1st. Not to acquire by any title, direct or indirect, negroes from Africa who may be introduced into the island after the 19th of November, 1865. 2nd. To contribute to the object of the society by all the means which may be suggested to the members by the dictates of conscience. 3rd. To inculcate in every way the duty and propriety of the entire and absolute suppression of the traffic, not only by putting this idea in circulation, but by bringing the greatest number possible of persons into the ranks of the society. The names of the members are to be published as they join the society, and a register shall be kept with the date of membership. The names of those who may hereafter be excluded from the society for having infringed its rules by acts in contravention of the social duties are to be struck out of the register without any reason being given. This expulsion is to be effected in concert with the central vigilance committee. The number of members is to be unlimited and as large as possible. In each municipal district of the island a vigilance committee is to be appointed by the members who may reside in that neighbourhood. In a dispatch to Mr. Bunch, the Earl of Clarendon instructs that gentleman to state to General Dulce the satisfaction with which the Queen's government has learnt the formation of the society.

GOVERNMENT AND ART.

(*From the Saturday Review, April* 7.)

ONE of the points urged, and with great success, before the Commission of 1863 on the Royal Academy, was that the introduction of a lay element into the Council might enable that body to assume a function which falls directly within the scope of an Academy. It would thenceforth become practicable to refer to the Academicians all art questions relating to public buildings and monuments, the laying out of new streets, the construction and management of Galleries and Art Museums, Schools of Art, and the like. Merely as a matter of economy in time, expense, and responsibility, such a body of referees, as a council of skilled advice and reference, would be most valuable; while, as representing art in its professional as well as in its wider and higher aspects, its judgments would in practice be all but final. Contrast with this ideal state of things—and it certainly was intended in the original foundation of the Royal Academy under George III.—the way in which our public buildings and monuments are now settled. Sometimes we have a special Commission, at a very special expense, appointed by the Crown, not to settle, but to advise and recommend upon some new scheme. This Commission, if very fond of *eclat*, advertises for general competition, and for a great exhibition of rival designs to be displayed in Westminster Hall. Omitting to undertake to pay the competitors for their work, the Commissioners generally fail to attract the best men. In the matter of architecture it never answers for a first-rate man to spend many months and some six or eight hundred pounds in "getting out" a set of drawings, nine out of ten of which are either useless or unintelligible, on the chance of being summarily rejected on the cardinal and preliminary questions of "style." Neither do artists like to be at the mercy of nobody knows who, and, after all prizes are given, and the results of the competition are awarded and apparently settled, to be thrown over at the last moment at the ignorant caprice of such an art-critic as the late Lord Palmerston. Or, if the general competition scheme gets blown upon, a limited competition seems at any rate to save the Commissioners trouble and the artist expense. But such is the fatality of Government Commissions that even here they are sure to steer straight upon a rock, or perhaps even to call a rock from the deep for the express purpose of being steered upon.

In the limited competition for the Law Courts—or Palace of Justice, as, after the manner of the French, it is to be called—this fatality of blundering has signalized itself. The Commissioners, appointed, as it seems, because only one of them even pretended to know anything about art, invited competition from six architects without the preliminary formality of ascertaining whether they would compete. No doubt, if a competition among six, and only six, architects were the right thing, Messrs. Scott, E. Barry, Street, Waterhouse, Thomas Wyatt, and Hardwick were very proper architects to select. But no sooner was the competition announced than the two last-named gentlemen declined on any terms to enter the lists. Not satisfied with this first rebuff, the Commissioners, or Committee, or referees, or whatever they are, the *Quinque Viri* of Office, Law, and Art—Mr. Cowper and Mr. Gladstone, Chief Justice Cockburn and the Attorney-General, and Mr. Stirling—contrived further to reduce their selected men. After the terms of the competition were announced, they issued an instruction that the selected architect should confine himself, during the progress of the Courts, to that work and to that only. Whether some such restriction was not justifiable we shall not say; but the result of this *ex post facto* thought was that Mr. Scott and Mr. E. Barry knocked off. Here was an end of the principle. The limited competition of six resolved itself into a quiet contest between Mr. Street and Mr. Waterhouse—perhaps the two most suitable for the work. But this is not the point. It was open to the Government at first to appoint either Mr. Street or Mr. Waterhouse, or to invite the two to fight it out. As, however, they had not taken either of these courses originally, but had arranged a competition on a totally different principle, they could not accept this failure. Besides, the profession began to grumble. Never perhaps very favourable to this limited-competition principle, the architects, as represented by the institute, preferred any and every scheme except that which the Government had tried and failed in. Mr. Tite was for a competition open to everybody, and quoted his own success in the Royal Exchange, and Sir Charles Barry's triumph in an open contest for the Houses in Parliament; and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, who brought the matter before Parliament just before the Easter recess, took the same line. Mr. Beresford Hope was cautious in expressing a judgment on this point. Theoretically, an unlimited and open competition might be the best, but it was, under the circumstances, impracticable; could you be sure of knowing the best man, a direct nomination of the architect could not be impugned; therefore a limited competition was the thing to be accepted. Only the authorities had mismanaged it; perhaps the number of six was too small, and certainly the number of two was absurd; conceivably the restriction might be defended, only it was imposed at the wrong time. Anyhow the whole thing had broken down. By an unhappy fatality, the Government had done the right thing, if it was the right thing, in the wrong way. Something, however, must be done. Whereupon official wisdom, in the person of Mr. Cowper and the Attorney-General, replied that something had been done. The mystic number of six had been filled up, and the college of competitors was again complete, by the substitution for the four recusants of Mr. Raphael Brandon. Mr. Deane, Mr. Garling, and Mr. Gibson, though this completion of the sacred number had not been arrived at without some difficulty, Mr. Somers Clarke having been invited, but having also declined. The patching up of the old scheme found no favour with the House of Commons. A vote adverse to the Government was carried, and Parliament decided that a competition of six was unsatisfactory. After this vote, the Commissioners met, rescinded their prohibitory restriction, and decided to readmit the four original secessionists if they chose to come back, and undertook to add two or more names to the list, increasing it to about a dozen. A somewhat similar fate has attended the parallel scheme for rebuilding the National Gallery. Here, also, the favourite number of six architects was selected—Mr. Scott, Mr. Street, Messrs. Banks and Barry, Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Brodrick, and Mr. Pennethorne. Judiciously enough Mr. Pennethorne declined, and the same difficulties as those which had arisen in the case of the Law Courts having intervened, the whole thing seems to have resolved itself into chaos. But it is understood that here again, after its manner, Government has succumbed and abandoned its purpose, and the list of selected competitors is to be enlarged to some ten or twelve.

The chief moral to be drawn from all this is, that, do what they can, let the Government be ever so impartial, let the Commissioners and Judges in a competition be ever so anxious to get the right man, there is sure to be some blunder. And it is so, because nobody knows that, even though a thing is decided upon, it will ever be done. There are conflicting jurisdictions and authorities, and we can never find out what is final. There are Commissioners who may or who may not be competent for their work, or who may, as in the instance of the Law Courts, know some part of their duties, such as the arrangements of robing-rooms and witness-boxes, and yet be totally ignorant of Art. And then, besides the Commissioners, there may be the great voice of the intelligent public, delighted with a flashy water-colour picture in Westminster Hall, and serenely scornful of ground-plans and geometrical elevations. And then there is "the profession," calmly grumbling all the time. And there is the First Commissioner of Works, who perhaps has only delegated to the Commissioners a power to advise, and who is ready, at the dictates of the House of Commons, to resume his function or to abdicate it instantly. And then, perhaps, at the last moment, when everything is settled, there is some First Lord of the Treasury, or some unknown power of some sort, which intervenes at last and knocks the whole thing, and the deliberation and judgment of many minds and many masters, to pieces at one blow; and will have what he thinks is Palladian or Renaissance, or quasi-Gothic or semi-Vitruvian, or Palmerstonian or Victorian, or what not. So it comes to pass that every body is dissatisfied; and as that rough honest Mr. Henley says, all that we can make up our minds to is that everything must be wrong. Mr. Wilkins' National Gallery was a failure, not so much because Mr. Wilkins was in fault, but because Parliament was stingy. The Palace of Westminster has produced all those long years of wrangling and heartburning, partly because Sir Charles Barry did not know his own mind, and partly because he and his successor have always been interfered with by those who know nothing about Art; as, for example, in the proposed completion of the Palace Yard Quadrangle. The Royal Exchange, whether originally a great work or not, has been totally spoilt by the erection of shops and stalls on its flanks. The Public Offices in Downing Street are the most disgraceful failure from first to last, thanks to Lord Palmerston, which has yet discredited English taste. Jobbery and intrigue are doing their worst to make a mess of the approaches from Charing Cross to the Thames Embankment, while, as regards the architecture of the quays, we are left in pleasant uncertainty as to whether the final decision on this rather important point is not, after all, within the competence of the *epecier* mind of "the members for Whitechapel and Shoreditch" in Sir John Thwaites' *Parliamentillum* at Spring Gardens. And all this because we are living under an Art anarchy. We do not blame the authorities. Mr. Cowper is, we believe, most sincerely anxious to do his duty both to Art and to the public; few officials have exhibited a better spirit or more honest purpose. It is the system, not the man, who is in fault. The Commissioner of Works has responsibility, but no power; and they who have the power have not the responsibility. Selected Commissions are nominated with great pomp by the Crown to "advise the Treasury," and the Treasury advises itself to take the advice if the Treasury likes it, and to reject the advice if the Treasury cannot understand it. Commissions and competitions, therefore, resolve themselves into a mockery. Nothing will ever be done till we have a body in whom the public can have confidence, who will settle once and for ever the question of competition or no competition, competition limited or unlimited, and whose decision on matters of Art shall be altogether independent of official caprice or professional jealousy.

ARMY RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette.

SIR,—The recruiting of our army is a question of national importance. That it shall be voluntary is the only principle positively though vaguely insisted upon, for the word is capable of many shades of interpretation. But every now and then the country is somewhat startled by the question—Is a voluntary enlistment sufficient for the purpose? It is not a new one. Whenever Great Britain has found herself prosecuting a foreign war she has had to resort to shifts and devices, many of which the ideas of the present day would discard. When waging war the Sovereign not only paid highly for the soldier, and at one time enlisted his services for only three years, but was even constrained to grant free pardon to all felons who would serve him in the wars, and released criminals from the jaws of death on condition that they would serve him abroad for the remainder of their lives. Now that the peace establishment has to be maintained at what was a former war standard, the problem is not merely to enlist sufficient numbers, but how to obtain a class of men better fitted for non-commissioned officers than that now entering the ranks; and how, with men not bound for life, to make the service so attractive as to compete with the variety of highly-paid, comfortable, employes which surround them. We shall best arrive at a solution by studying the evidence of the men themselves. That they are afraid to give utterance to their feelings is an idea too absurd to be entertained, save by the diseased imaginations which picture officers as gladly resorting to flogging men in order "to supplement their own incapacity for command." *Non ragioniamo di loro.* However discouraging such expressions may be, I am not one of those who are jealous of civilian interference in military matters. They have accomplished much good for us in the past; I trust they will achieve much for us in the future.

Now, Sir, an indiscriminate increase of pay, which we hear so much of as a panacea, appears to me a vulgar conception. To a large number of those who compose it the army has provided pay, food, clothing, home, medicine, means of education, which, as compared with their previous condition, are nothing short of luxurious, and to which they could never have attained if they had continued to follow their former pursuits. Take the case of a decent country labourer, who dines off butcher meat only twice a week, and whose daily pay depends on the chance of his daily health and toil. See him now, a well-conducted soldier; he is probably an officer's servant. Could he read and write well he would be a sergeant, but he is illiterate; as he is sober and honest, he is selected for servant. He thus avoids the heaviest and most disagreeable parts of the duty, and receives ten shillings monthly extra pay with perquisites. Perhaps he is married and his wife gets a ration, bedding, quarters and a share of the company's washing—allowances not to be despised. Besides, she washes for a couple of officers at the rate of fifteen shillings each monthly. That man will re-engage; he cannot better himself by leaving. But had he been a scholar, he would most likely take his discharge, for this is the type of men who do not re-engage in sufficient numbers. For such men, trained in what Mr. Ruskin calls the highest moral school, that of obedience, there is a large demand. High prices are bid, tempting baits offered, and the Government must compete with those who throw into the scale vague ideas of freedom and the attractions of home. Our soldiers are drawn from three classes: 1. Men out of work, who have not wherewithal to feed or clothe themselves, nor where well to lay their head; the idle, the adventurous, and the dissolute. 2. Men who are entrapped by the cajolery of a recruiting sergeant, or by various influences brought to bear under the potent spell of liquor. 3. Men who deliberately enlist knowing what the service is, weighing it in the balance and accepting the measure. This last alone is voluntary enlistment *pur et simple*—it is the least fruitful source of supply. The first class will always be forthcoming in about the same numbers from year to year. No increase of pay, no additional attraction is required for them. But to gain the better description, still more to keep them, some new plan must be devised. Let us consider what will weigh so as to make the service peculiarly attractive to them.

I for one have experienced no difficulty in inducing men to speak out, and it is not to one single cause that the paucity of good recruits is to be ascribed. It is the concurrent force of many. The Limited Enlistment Act has deprived the service of much of its best sinew, but mainly because at the same time they have multiplied around the soldiers new and highly paid and desirable employs of every kind, many demanding soldierly qualities. Witness, for example, the great network of railways, the development of recent years. It must be acknowledged, too, that very many quiet respectable folks at home identify a soldier's with a licentious life, and discourage their sons from entering it. We must disarm these fears, make it known that in the army the good man is sure of speedy recognition and of speedy reward. But the chief influences which urge a man to a decision as to re-engaging may be thus enumerated. The variety of employs which their friends describe themselves as enjoying, and invite them to try; the high rate of wages earned by the trade to which they were apprenticed; the love of home, the prospect of spending their days there in social comfort; the desire to reap some special benefit by service alone; the idea of liberty. I believe there is a great fallacy in this latter. There is not much liberty; there is a great deal of slavery in the sweat of the brow which, while health lasts, ekes out a subsistence for self, wife, and weans. But however erroneous the idea may be, it is not to be disregarded, for it exercises great sway over an Englishman. Ten years is a long bondage, apt to scare away a man who may be casting a not unfriendly glance at the service. What if he should not like it? Will he be able to turn easily to another line after that best decade of his life has been passed? And if he has gone through it without having become thoroughly reconciled to the ever-present sensation of supervision and restraint, he will not lightly enrol himself for so long a period again. Let us consider its bearing on desertion. The longer the engagement the more likely it is to be broken. The nearer his release the less worth his while to risk anything to hasten it. In nine cases out of ten the higher rate of wages can be demonstrated to be almost nominal by deducting charges for food, lodging, washing, &c. Add to these the casualties of health and expense of medical attendance. But the strong young man, so long as he retain his health and spirits, is too sanguine to take a purely calculating view. Again, there are no privileges enjoyed by the trained and seasoned soldier over the rawer material. The old hand goes through the same work, is subject to the same restraint, receives no longer furlough, no higher pay, has no acknowledged superior claims for marriage. And as to the love of home, he is perhaps tired of knocking about, as he calls it; yet he is as liable and as likely to be serving abroad at an unhealthy station in the twentieth as in the fourth year of his service. In all trades and callings, the Englishman from highest to lowest looks to returning home and spending there his latter days.

So far the majority of readers may go with me, but in plans for meeting these essential objects and satisfying all longings and claims, we at once encounter great divergence of view. Yet I am unwilling to stop short without sketching some mode of giving effect to these considerations. I would venture to propose, then, that there be three terms of a soldier's service. The first period to be of eight years' duration. I do not think much of large bounties at starting, and would not spend much money there. The present rate of ordinary pay to remain as now, but the good conduct pay to be granted after two years' service, and increased every three years—the second badge on completion of fifth—the third on completion of eighth year. No man in this period to be allowed to marry. The conclusion of this first period is the critical time; and now every advantage should be held out to the best of the 8-years' men to re-engage. He is eligible at once for an additional good conduct badge with pay. Offer him even a good bounty;—larger if serving abroad than at home. Increase his rate of ordinary pay by one penny a day. Engage him for six years. Allow 8 per cent. to marry. Grant furloughs from such stations as Malta, Gibraltar, and Halifax to men leaving £5 in the regimental savings bank as security for their return. These will prove attractions to the better class of men. Having completed his second period, he will have spent the greater part of it abroad, and he should now, if he desire it, be at liberty to serve at home. Very many would be found to prefer remaining in their old corps, but a majority will seek home service. At the conclusion of the second period the best men will be entitled to additional good conduct pay. The rate of ordinary pay need not be increased, for few men, after 14 years in the army, will care to take up a new line of life and commence fresh pursuits, especially if guaranteed service at home. Let them be engaged again for 6 years, after which they may be kept on by a yearly enrolment. Allow a large percentage to marry. No one to be liable to be flogged in this third period. Battalions composed of these veterans would make a splendid home garrison. Our large garrison towns would present a less licentious aspect than they do at present, and making away with necessaries would be a crime almost unknown in England. Our foreign stations would be garrisoned by men of an average of nine years' service. And if we are not to fall back upon the old regimental depôts, I would advocate attaching young officers and men to these veteran battalions. They would have the best of drill sergeants, and would sooner learn *esprit de corps* and imbibe the best feelings of the service. At worst they could not be more unpopular than the present depôt battalions.

By such a scheme as I have indicated I believe desertion would become a rarer crime, and a better class of men would not only be induced to join, but to continue in the service. The whole matter is referred to a Royal Commission. I trust it will not thus be shelved or long delayed, as the result of this procedure has too often proved, for it is a question requiring speedy solution. I warn the Government that if it does not bring home next year the majority of the second battalions formed in 1857-58, it will lose a large proportion of the men. To shift them from one foreign station to another this year is mere waste of money. Let them not only be brought home, but during the critical year of re-engagement send them not to Aldershot. The musketry nuisance is in a fair way of being abated. The camp system is also overdone.

I have been long, I fear I have been tedious; but if the value of these remarks is at all commensurate with the importance of the question, you will not grudge them space in your journal.—I am, &c. S. W.

GENERAL LEE ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

(*From the Daily News, April* 10.)

THE following evidence of General Lee was submitted to Congress on the 27th ult. by the reconstruction committee:—

GENERAL LEE'S TESTIMONY.

General Robert E. Lee sworn and examined by Mr. Howard.

Where is your present residence?—Lexington, Virginia.

How long have you resided in Lexington?—Since the 1st of October last, nearly five months.

Are you acquainted with the state of feeling among what we call secessionists, in Virginia, at present, toward the government of the United States?—I do not know that I am. I have been living very retired, and have had but little communication with politicians; I know nothing more than from my own observation, and from such facts as have come to my knowledge.

From your observation, what is your opinion of the feeling of loyalty towards the government of the United States among the secession portion of the people of that State at this time?—So far as has come to my knowledge I do not know of a single person who either feels or contemplates any resistance to the government of the United States, or, indeed, any opposition to it. No word has reached me to either purport.

From what you have observed among them, is it your opinion that they are friendly toward the government of the United States, and that they will co-operate to sustain and uphold the government for the future?—I believe that they entirely acquiesce in the government of the United States, and, so far as I have heard anyone express an opinion, they are for co-operating with President Johnson in his policy.

In his policy in regard to what?—His policy in regard to the restoration of the whole country. I have heard persons with whom I have conversed express great confidence in the wisdom of his policy of restoration, and they seem to look forward to it as a hope of restoration.

How do they feel in regard to that portion of the people of the United States who have been forward and zealous in the prosecution of the war against the rebellion?—Well, I don't know. I have heard nobody express any opinion in regard to it. As I said before, I have not had much communication with politicians in the country, if there are any. Every one seems to be engaged in his own affairs and endeavouring to restore the civil government of the State. I have heard no expressions of a sentiment towards any particular portion of the country.

How do the secessionists feel in regard to the payment of the debt of the United States, contracted in the prosecution of the war?—I have never heard any one speak on the subject. I suppose they must expect to pay the taxes levied by the government. I have heard them speak in reference to the payment of taxes, and of their efforts to raise money to pay the taxes, which I suppose are for their share of the debt. I have never heard any one speak in opposition to the payment of the taxes, or resistance to their payment. Their whole effort has been to try and raise the money for the payment of their taxes.

From your knowledge of the state of the public feeling in Virginia, is it your opinion that the people would, if the question were left to them, repudiate and reject that debt?—I never heard any one speak on that subject, but from my knowledge of the people, I believe they would be in favour of the payment of all just debts.

Do they in your opinion regard that as a just debt?—I do not know what their opinion is on the subject of that particular debt. I have never heard any opinion expressed contrary to it. Indeed, as I said in the beginning, I have had very little discussion or intercourse with the people, I believe the people will pay the debts they are called upon to pay. I say that from my knowledge of the people generally.

Would they pay that debt, or their portion of it, with as much alacrity as people ordinarily pay their taxes to their government?—I do not know that they would make any distinction between the two. The taxes laid by the government, so far as I know, they are prepared to pay to the best of their ability. I never heard them make any distinction.

What is the feeling of that portion of the people of Virginia in regard to the payment of the so-called confederate debt?—I believe, so far as my opinion goes—I have no facts to go upon, but merely base my opinion on the knowledge I have of the people—that they would be willing to pay the confederate debt, too.

You think they would?—I think they would if they had the power and ability to do so. I have never heard any one of the state with whom I have conversed speak of repudiating any debt.

I suppose the confederate loan is almost entirely valueless even in the market in Virginia?—Entirely so far as I know. I believe the people generally look upon it as lost entirely. I never heard any question on the subject.

Do you recollect the terms of the Confederate Bonds—when they were made payable?—I think I have a general recollection that they were made payable six months after a declaration of peace.

Six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederate government?—I think they ran that way.

So that the bonds are not due yet by their terms?—I suppose, unless it is considered that there is a peace now, they are not due.

How do the people in Virginia, secessionists more particularly, feel towards the freedmen?—Every one with whom I associate express the kindest feelings towards the freedmen. They wish to see them get on in the world, and particularly to take up some occupation for a living, and to turn their hands to some work. I know that efforts have been made among the farmers near where I live to induce them to engage for the year at regular wages.

Do you think there is a willingness on the part of their old masters to give them fair living wages for their labour?—I believe it is so. The farmers generally prefer those servants who have been living with them before. I have heard them express their preference for the men whom they know, who had lived with them before, and their wish to get them to return to work.

Are you aware of the existence of any combination among the whites to keep down the wages of the blacks?—I am not. I have heard that in several counties the landowners have met in order to establish a uniform rate of wages, but I never heard, nor do I know, of any combination to keep down wages or establish any rate which they did not think fair. The means of paying wages in Virginia are very limited. Now and then there is a difference of opinion as to how much each person is able to pay.

How do they feel in regard to the education of the blacks—is there a general willingness to have them educated?—Where I am and have been the people have exhibited a willingness that the blacks should be educated, and they express an opinion that it would be better for the blacks and for the whites.

General, you are very competent to judge of the capacity of black men for acquiring knowledge. I want your opinion on that capacity as compared with the capacity of white men.—I do not know that I am particularly qualified to speak on that subject, as you seem to intimate, but I do not think the black man is as capable of acquiring knowledge as the white man. There are some more apt than others. I have known some to acquire knowledge and skill in their profession. I have had servants of my own who learned to read and write very well.

Do they show a capacity to obtain knowledge of mathematics and the exact sciences?—I have no knowledge on that subject. I am merely acquainted with those who have learned the common rudiments of education.

General, are you aware of the existence among the blacks of Virginia, anywhere within the limits of the state, of combinations having in view the disturbance of the peace or any improper and unlawful acts?—I am not. I have seen no evidence of it and have heard of none. Wherever I have been they are quiet and orderly, not disposed to work, or, rather, not disposed to any continuous engagement to work, but just very short jobs to provide them with the immediate means of subsistence.

Has the coloured race generally as great love of money and property as the white race possesses?—I do not think it has. The blacks with whom I am acquainted look more to the present time than to the future.

Does that absence of a lust of money and property arise more from the nature of the negro than from his former servile condition?—Well, it may be in some measure attributed to his former condition. They are an amiable, sociable race. They like their ease and comfort, and I think look more to their present than to their future condition.

In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign power, such as England or France, if there should be held out to the secession portion of the people of Virginia or the other recently rebel States a fair prospect of gaining their independence and shaking off the government of the United States, is it or is it not your opinion that they would avail themselves of that opportunity?—I cannot speak with any certainty on that point. I do not know how far they might be actuated by their feelings. I have nothing whatever to base the opinion upon. So far as I know, they contemplate nothing of the kind now. What may happen in the future I cannot say.

Do you not frequently hear in your intercourse with secessionists in Virginia expressions of a hope that such a war may break out?—I cannot say that I have; on the contrary, I have heard persons—I do not know whether you will call them secessionists or not, I mean those people in Virginia with whom I associate—express the hope that the country may not be led into a war.

In such an event do you not think that class of people whom I call secessionists would join the common enemy?—It is possible; it depends upon the feelings of the individual.

If it is a fair question—you may answer or not as you choose—what in such an event might be your own choice?—I have no disposition now to do it, and I never have had.

And you cannot foresee that such would be your inclination in such an event?—No, I can only judge from the past; I do not know what circumstances it may produce. I cannot pretend to foresee events. So far as I know the feeling of the people of Virginia they wish for peace.

During the civil war was it not contemplated by the government of the confederacy to form an alliance with some foreign nation if possible?—I believe it was their wish to do so if they could. It was their wish to have the confederate government recognised as an independent government. I have no doubt that if it could have made favourable treaties it would have done so, but I know nothing of the policy of the government. I had no hand or part in it. I merely express my own opinion.

The question I am about to put to you, you may answer or not, as you choose. Did you take an oath of fidelity or allegiance to the confederate government?—I do not recollect having done so, but it is possible that when I was commissioned I did. I do not recollect whether it was required. If it was required I took it, or if it had been required I would have taken it, but I do not recollect whether it was or not.

By Mr. Blow—In reference to the effect of President Johnson's policy, if it were adopted, would there be anything like a return of the old feeling? I ask that because you used the expression "acquiescing in the result."—I believe it would take time for the feelings of the people to be of that cordial nature to the government that they were formerly.

Do you think their preference for that policy arises from a desire to have peace and good feeling in the country, or from the probability of their regaining political power?—So far as I know the desire of the people of the South, it is for the restoration of their civil government, and they look upon the policy of President Johnson as the one which would most clearly and most surely re-establish it.

Do you see any change among the poorer classes in Virginia in reference to their industry? Are they as much or more interested in developing their material prosperity than they were?—I have not observed any change. Every one now has to attend to his business for his support.

The poorer classes are generally hard at work, are they?—So far as I know, they are; I know nothing to the contrary.

Is there any difference in their relations to the coloured people? Is their prejudice increased or diminished?—I have noticed no change. So far as I know the feelings of all the people of Virginia, they are kind to the coloured people. I have never heard any blame attributed to them as to the present condition of things or any responsibility.

There are very few coloured labourers employed I suppose?—Those who own farms have employed more or less—one or two coloured labourers. Some are so poor that they have to work themselves.

Can capitalists and working men from the North go into any portion of Virginia with which you are familiar and go to work among the people?—I do not know of anything to prevent their peace and pleasure there. It would depend very much on their conduct. If they confined themselves to their own business, and did not interfere to provoke controversies with their neighbours, I do not believe they would be molested.

There is no desire to keep out labour and capital?—Not that I know of. On the contrary, they are very anxious to get capital into the State.

You see nothing of a disposition to prevent such a thing?—I have seen nothing, and do not know of anything, as I said before. The manner in which they would be received would depend entirely upon the individuals themselves. They might make themselves obnoxious, as you can understand.

By Mr. Howard—Is there not a general dislike of Northern men among secessionists?—I suppose they would prefer not to associate with them. I do not know that they would select them as associates.

Do they avoid and ostracise some socially?—They might avoid them. They would not select them as associates unless there was some reason. I do not know that they would associate with them until they became acquainted. I think it probable they would not admit them into their social circles.

By Mr. Blow—What is the position of the coloured men in Virginia with reference to the persons they work for? Do you think they would prefer to work for Northern or Southern men?—I think it very probable they would prefer the Northern men, although I have no facts to go upon.

That it having been stated very frequently in reference to the cotton states, does it result from bad treatment on the part of the resident population, or from the idea that they will be more fairly treated by the new comers?—what is your observation in that respect in regard to Virginians?—I have no means of forming an opinion; I do not know any case in Virginia. I know of numbers of the blacks engaging with their old masters, and I know of many who prefer to go off and look for new homes. Whether it is from any dislike of their former masters or from any desire to change, or they feel more free and independent, I don't know.

What is your opinion in regard to the material interest of Virginia? Do you think they will be equal to what they were before the rebellion under the changed aspect of affairs?—It will take a long time for them to reach their former standard. I think that after some years they will reach it, and I hope exceed it, but it cannot be immediately in my opinion.

It will take a number of years?—It will take a number of years, I think.

On the whole, the condition of things in Virginia is hopeful, both in regard to its material interests and the future peace of the country?—I have heard great hopes expressed, and there is great cheerfulness and willingness to labour.

No 26.—I remember, dear sir, that once when I was passing some time at one of these large hotels, and you came to stay with me, you had a host of objections to make. It appeared to you, that I had ceased to be a personage, and had become a number—No. 26, or whatever it might be. You said when you asked for me by name, there was a whispering of waiters and porters, and then somebody inquired whether "26 was at home." Well, I grant this; I am a number, and nothing else, when I live at a great hotel; but, after all, what does it matter? The system may become general some day. We are getting into a mess with our surnames, as fast as we can, and a man needs to have two or three, if he wants to be distinguished. Perhaps numbers may come in, and we may read in the Court Circular, "The Prince of Wales visited that illustrious sculptor, No. 184, and inspected the group on which this renowned gentleman has been so long engaged.—"*Chesterfield Junior," in All the Year Round.*

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.
Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody, Esq.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London....J. B. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. Birch, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. .. 2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes......... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ...... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE —64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " .. .. 2s. 0¾d. "
3 " .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
2 " .. .. 2s. 0¼d. "
1 " .. .. 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Demand 2s. 0d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडियन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES, (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. *Chairman.* | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq., | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.
Auditors.
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. "
On demand do. 2s. 0d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account during each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅝d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0½d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidencies for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક ઓફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઈના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

दी बाक अफ हींदुस्थान, चायना, यंड जापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up.................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.............. 106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Metwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Effectual Aid.—In the sad time of sickness it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be procured at a little cost. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable in relieving pain, reducing inflammations, and regulating disordered actions. They never can be misapplied, nor can they under any circumstances cause mischief. Taken in appropriate doses, they are a blessing to the rich, when suffering from indigestion, gout, skin diseases, &c., and a boon to the poor when struck down by illness. Holloway's medicine should be in the possession of all soldiers, sailors, and emigrants, who will then be in a position to relieve pain and cure disease when medical assistance cannot be obtained.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE.—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0⅛d. "
On demand .. ..at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ....at 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAYOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.................. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' BANJOS.—Two fine-toned BANJOS, used by the above named Minstrels, for sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row.

NEW GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.—LADIES' DRESSING CASES, of Coromandel wood, brass corners and banded, quadrant hinge, sunk handles, and patent lock, fitted with beautifully engraved sterling silver fittings, richly cut glass bottles, looking glass, cutlery, combs and brushes, with leather cover and strap to protect the case, complete from Rs. 225.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING, DRESSING AND WRITING WALLET, much approved and used by the Prince of Wales, (the first of the kind imported into Bombay), fitted with the best quality cutlery, silver tops to bottles, &c., patent lock, and extra Mackintosh cover to protect the bag. Rs. 175.

WRITING CASES of Russia leather, fitted in the best style, with writing materials, slope for writing, best patent lock, and outer leather case and strap, from Rs. 85.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2¼ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.

Price complete ....Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., are Wholesale Importers of Musical Instruments manufactured especially for India by the first houses in Europe, and have always in stock a selection of the undermentioned, and regarding which full information will be furnished on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S PIANOS.

HARMONIUMS.—From Rs. 125 to Rs 1,000 each.

CONCERTINAS.—Of the most highly finished description.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—From Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 each.

VIOLINS.—In imitation of the best makers, comprising many models of Amati, Stradaurius, and others.

MUSICAL BOXES of every description, including a select Invoice of Harmoniphones.

GUITARS.—From Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 each.

MECHANICAL ORGANS AND SELF-PERFORMING ORGANS.—In every conceivable variety.

MILITARY AND BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Either singly or in complete sets.

DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINAS.—From Rs 200 to Rs. 250.

CORNOPEONS.—Complete in Case, from Rs. 50 each.

FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, &c., &c.
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, four airy BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, several OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS and RESIDENCES in the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. VINCENT. Apply to N SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Office.
Bombay, 10th May 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalia Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*	...Rs.	5	0
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease ...	ditto.	0	8
Carnations ...	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria ...	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft ...	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major ...	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis ...	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas ...	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†	...	5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡	...	15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	...Per lb.	1	4
——Champion of England	...Ditto.	1	4
——Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
——, London Market...	...Ditto	0	8
——, Nonpareil	...Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London ...	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate	...Ditto	1	0
——, Long prickly...	...Ditto	1	0
——, Stockwood	...Ditto	1	0
——, Handglass	...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
——, long scarlet	...Ditto	0	4
——, red turnip	...Ditto	0	8
——, white turnip	...Ditto	0	8
——, olive shaped salmon	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	...Ditto	0	8
——, white ditto	...Ditto	0	8
——, early Dutch	...Ditto	0	8
——, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0	8
——, Early Six Weeks...	..Ditto	0	8
——, Snowball	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§	...Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE ...	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS ...	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
——Bath Cos ...	ditto	0	12
——Drumhead...	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	6
——Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Eutoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................. 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
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ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras............	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	" Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin..........	" DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	d
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.
£ s. d.
Fire Premiums 1862 ....300,690 15 11
Do. 1863 ....341,668 3 2
Do. 1864 ....406,403 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of........ 64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.
£ s. d.
Life Premiums for 1860 .... 73,150 18 6
Do. 1862 ....105,703 1 11
Do. 1864 ....152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
| Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq, M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of* 47½ *per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly.* *A grace of* 28 *days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for ...£ 6,848,181 5 0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...£ 1,250,834 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were ...£ 792,153 8 11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ...£ 442,940 5 10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1866, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... Rs. 480 0 0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit .. " 228 0 0
Rs. 252 0 0

At the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ... " 116 13 11
Rs. 129 2 9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not, but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
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4 " White Shirtings.
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